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POETRY AND MISCELLANY.

THE DESERTED HOUSE.

BY R. H. STODDARD.

The Old House lies in ruin and wreck,
And the villagers stand in fear aloof;
The rafters bend, and the roof is black,
But bright green mosses spot the roof;
The window panes are shattered out,
And the broken glass is lying about,
And the elms and poplars cast a shade
All day long on the colonade.

The lawn in front with its sloping bank,
A garden sweet in its happier hours,
Is covered with weeds, and grasses rank
Usurp the place of its faded flowers:
Adders bask in the summer sun,
And rusty toads and beetles run
Over the paths, the gravelly floor,
Where children played in the days of yore,

A light wind bloweth—the front door swings
And creaks on its hinges—the sun lies there,
There's a web stretched over it full of wings,
And the spider watches within his lair.
I see the stair case slant, and wide
The empty hall and rooms inside,
The floor is covered with damp and mould,
And the dust floats up like a mist of gold.

I hear a noise in the echoing hall,
A solemn sound like a stifled sigh;
And shadows move on the dusky wall
Like the sweep of garments passing by;
And faces glimmer amid the gloom,
Floating along from room to room:
The Dead come back, a shining train,
And people the lonely house again.

I see a beautiful Ladye bright,
Stand at her mirror with conscious pride,
Decked with ornaments, gems of light;
And robed in white like a lovely Bride;
And her younger sisters, blithe and fair,
Are twining flowers in her wavy hair—
And, lo! another unseen before—
The Bridegroom peeping in at the door!

Yule! the walls are covered with holly,
And a mistletoe bough is hung on high,
The wassail passes—the men are jolly,
Kissing the blushing maids archly
The old folks sit by the crackling blaze,
Laying over their early days,
The children chatter and laugh in glee,
And the baby crows on its grandsire's knee.

And now 'tis Summer, and children sing,
And hide in corners and shady nooks,
And sit on the floor in a little ring,
And one in the middle reads fairy books.
Twilight comes and they cease their play,
And crowd at their mother's side to pray,
And kneel, and after their prayers are said,
Kiss her and huddle away to bed.

But gloomier pictures come with years—
The sick man lies on a bed of pain,
And the pale wife sits by his side in tears,
Watching his broken sleep in vain—
In vain! for his days on earth are done,
And the falling sands of his life are run;
A kiss—a smile—and the soul is fled,
And the living is left alone with the dead.

A funeral now in the darkened hall,
The mourners gather around his bier,
And look their last, and their children small,
Peep in the coffin and shrink with fear;
The body is borne with tears and woe
Down the shaded avenue slow,
Down to the gate where mutes await,
And the plumed hearse and its sable state

The house is quiet and sleeps in gloom,
The mirth and revel of yore have fled,
The widow sits in the silent room,
And dreams of the dear departed Dead,
Fast by the magic of Memory bound—
And the books and busts and the gifts around,
To open the spell, and note than all
His portrait, hung on the sombre wall.

The shadows thicken—a gloomy train,
Sorrow and sickness—death—age pall—
Sorrow and sickness—death again—
The shade of big Army is over all—
Right and left his arrows fly;
One by one the family die;
And the old house falleth in decay,
And wastes with the silent years away.

The Fortunes of a Beauty.

BY MISS POWER.

Many there are who, "born to greatness," yet do not "achieve greatness," either by some fault or folly of their own, or their parents; or by some untoward fancy of Fate, their heritage of "greatness" passes away from them and is thrust upon others, perhaps less worthy to possess it. Lady Louisa Arden, the heroine of our tale, was born to greatness;" she was the second daughter of the Earl of Annandale, a proud, cold man, who was so fully impressed with an idea of his own power and consequence that he imagined not only all persons, but all circumstances, were to bend to his will. He loved his second daughter as much as it was in his nature to love any one; not that his affection sprang from the amiable qualities she really possessed, but he loved her because she was beautiful, clever, and admired, and therefore she ministered to his pride. In Lady Louisa and his son, Lord Erlescourt, was centred his whole stock of paternal affection; and for his eldest daughter, Lady Emily, who possessed but few attractions, he felt the most perfect indifference.

Lady Louisa was indeed lovely. She was tall, slight, and peculiarly graceful, with eyes blue as an Italian sky —that peculiar pearly transparent *fraicheur*, without which all blondes must be *fade*, or coarse, and beautiful fair silken hair falling in smooth, soft ringlets, with a long streak of light down each particular curl. Such was Lady Louisa Arden when, at the age of seventeen, she was "brought out" under the chaperonage of her aunt, the Marchioness of Granville (for her mother had died when she was quite a child.) No sooner did she make her *debut* in the world of fashion than she was at once pronounced to be that envied and admired being—that object hated by *passees* beauties and designing chaperones —the "belle of the season."

Courted, flattered, followed, Lady Louisa kept on the "even tenor of her ways;" little did she heed the homage paid at the shrine of her beauty, little did it matter to her whether she was admired or neglected by the gay crowd who followed her footsteps, recorded her words, and basked in the light of her smile. Lady Louisa was in love—and with whom? With one who, though he certainly boasted "a name," could not claim "a local habitation," and who, besides a commission in the Guards and as many hundreds as would barely support that dignity with respectability, possessed no worldly wealth of any description.

Sydney Hamilton, whose name was preceded by that aristocratic word "honorable," was a cousin to the fair Louisa; and being an orphan and the second son of a father who had been disinherited all but the small entailed property which accompanied the title, for some youthful follies, Lord Annandale, far less from motives of kindness and generosity than from the love of patronising and a desire to support the dignity of the family in the person of one of its members, had brought the young man to his house when he was about nineteen, and in a year or two procured for him a commission in the Guards.

To be brief: Sidney was handsome, brave, and high-minded, with great capabilities for loving and being loved; and so, as he thought his beautiful cousin by far the most *loveable* creature he had ever seen, as she entertained a very similar opinion of him, an excellent understanding was soon established between the youthful pair. This passion had commenced when Louisa was about sixteen and her lover scarcely twenty-one, and unlike the generality of *first loves*, it had increased instead of dying out, as is almost invariably the case with those youthful *penchants*. They had settled the whole affair very comfortably in their own minds, that when they were a little older they were to ask "papa's consent" and be married. Lady Louisa had not the slightest doubts on the subject; she was very young, very innocent, and very inexperienced, and always judged by appearances; she imagined, therefore, that as her father was always so kind to Sidney, and seemed fond of him, that he could have no possible objection to him as a son-in-law. True, he was poor; but her fortune, she thought, would be sufficient to supply all their wants, all their necessities, and even to afford them some luxuries. They would have a small house in town, and a charming little cottage in the country—*perhaps;* they would ride together, and he should drive her in his cab; and, in short, they were to be "as happy as the day is long," as the nursery tales say.

Sidney did not feel so confident as to Lord Annandale's giving an immediate consent. He was a little, though not much, more experienced in the ways of the world than his "ladye love;" but being of a sanguine disposition, and knowing the influence Lady Louisa possessed with her father, he anticipated only some delay and opposition, which was to be got over without any *very* great difficulty.

Time went on. At seventeen the fair Louisa was presented, and made, as we have said, a great sensation; admirers flocked round in abundance, but she gave them so little of what could be called encouragement, though she was universally amiable and polite, that they generally contented themselves with fluttering around at a respectful distance—and when one or two, bolder than the rest, persevered in paying her marked attentions, as if to ingratiate themselves by force, the coldness with which these attentions were rejected told them how vain were all their efforts to storm so impregnable a heart. But there was one among her adorers who was not so easily to be repulsed. The Marquess of Denysford was of one of the oldest families in England and it had grown considerably older since he was born, for that event had taken place some sixty years before—however, as the number of those years and of his thousands per annum exactly coincided, the sixty dwindled into a very small number beside the sixty thousand, and Lord Denysford was thought much more irresistible than many who possessed less than half his age and means in proportion to the difference.

Lord Annandale, after some deliberation, came to the same conclusion, and gave as much encouragement as he thought consistent with his dignity to the addresses of the venerable lover, who, thus countenanced by the father, could not, or would not, perceive the distate of the daughter, and in due time made the *proposition de mariage* to the former, deeming it more likely to succeed than if addressed to the lady in prson.

Lord Annandale received it with an air of dignified satisfaction, and proceeded to announce to Lady Louisa the happy lot that awaited her. Little did he anticipate the scene that followed. Lady Louisa, far from being gratified with the suitable alliance, declared that she never would or could marry Lord Denysford, that she had always disliked him, and concluded with the confession of her attachment to Sydney Hamilton. This was too much —that not content with scorning the alliance proposed by her father, she should venture actually to form an affection for one without wealth or title, enraged Lord Annandale to such a degree that he declared if she did not immediately renounce Sydney and consent to become the wife of Lord Denysford, he would cease to consider her as his child, and that, having chosen her own line of conduct, she might pursue it if she were prepared to take the consequences. Then hastily quitting the room, he left his unhappy child to reflect on his words.

Vain was every attempt to shake his resolution. Lord Erlescourt, who was fondly attached to his sister, and who loved Sidney as a brother, pleaded earnestly with his father; but the proud and obstinate old man was inflexible, and each day became more irritated against his daughter, until at length, worn out and almost broken-hearted, she yielded to the passionate entreaties of her lover, and consented to become his wife.

On a dark and cloudy night in the month of January did the weeping girl forsake the home where her happy childhood had been spent, where she had grown into womanhood, loved and cherished by all around her, to follow the fortunes of one who beside his love, had but little to give her. That she thought amply sufficient *then;* but, alas! Poverty is a hard master, and the lessons he teaches us are salutary in themselves, they generally come too late for us to render them available.

It is needless to describe the rage and indignation of Lord Annandale upon hearing of his daughter's elopement. Vain were all Lord Erlescourt's attempts to soften his bitter anger against his once favorite child; he vowed that never should his pardon be extended to her, and that as she had chosen to disobey him, he cast her from him, to endure the fatal consequences of having done so.

A year went by: Lady Louisa became a mother, and, as she pressed to her bosom her infant son, she forgot, in the delight of that moment, all the months of pain and anxiety that had elapsed since her departure from her father's house. Besides, she had a lingering hope that the birth of this child might have the effect of softening that father's anger towads her, so, with a beating heart and trembling hand, she wrote to him a letter such as might have moved the sternest and most inflexible. The appeal was vain; Lord Annandale did not even condescend to reply to it; and the young mother wept bitterly over the disappointment of her last hope of forgiveness. Time went on, but brought no healing on its wings; Sydney, who had sold his commission in the Guards immediately after his marriage, and had obtained one in a regiment of the line, was now ordered abroad, and, having taken a small house for his wife and child in the neighborhood of London, he quitted them to embark for South America.

It was the first time since their marriage that they had been separated even for a day, and Lady Louisa saw her husband depart with feelings of intense wretchedness.—She felt utterly deserted, and her grief began to assume the character of hopeless despair; but she checked the feeling, she had still her boy and her beloved brother, who had never deserted her in her misfortunes, but, even generous and affectionate, had clung to her the more closely that she had been rejected and forsaken by the rest of her family, for Lady Emily, cold and heartless, and partaking much of her father's pride, found but little difficulty in casting from her thoughts a sister of whose beauty and attractions she had ever been jealous, and soon she found what was to her a most powerful and satisfactory reason for doing so.

Lord Denysford having quite made up his mind to marry *some one*, and being thus disappointed in the one sister, thought it would be a very good arrangement to transfer his affections to the other—this plan would save him the trouble of setting out on a fresh search, and as Lord Annandale was already prepared to make a most complaisant father-in-law, it seemed to him to be in all respects a most excellent and advisable mode of proceeding. Accordingly a second time did the venerable wooer come to Lord Annandale to make his proposals and with a far different result. Lady Emily was quite gracious as either lover or father could possibly desire, she was indeed but too happy in the prospect that awaited her.—Many years older than her sister, and possessing but few claims to beauty, her admirers had been by no means numerous, and jealousy and disappointment had not at all contributed to improve a temper ever the reverse of amiable. Accordingly, when she saw herself about to become a merchandise at the head of a splendid establishmen, and £60,000 a year, her delight and triumph may well be imagined. As to the husband who was to put her in the possession of all these advantages, she looked upon him merely as the key which was to open the door of the treasury, and then be cast aside as of no further use or importance.

In due time the marriage was celebrated with the utmost splendour, and the "happy couple" departed to spend the honeymoon at one of the estates of Lord Denysford.

And where was Lady Louisa, the once loved, and admired, and favorite daughter of Lord Annandal, where was she in the midst of all the rejoicings which her sister's marriage had caused in the family? An outcast from her father's heart—her very name consigned to oblivion by all, with one exception, in that house which had once been gladdened by her presence; her husband, he for whom she had given up all, far, far from her.—Poor Lady Louisa, severely had she suffered for that one act of disobedience—dearly had she expiated that single fault.

The marriage of her sister had even widened the breach that before subsisted. Lord Annandale contrasted the conduct of his two daughters, and that of Lady Emily was not likely to reconcile him with the line adopted by her sistor, and he did not stop to consider the motives of either, that the one was actuated by pride, selfishness and ambition, the other by warm affection and disinterestedness; which, tho' by being carried to too great a length, had led her to commit a breach of filial duty, were yet, in themselves, proofs of a noble, generous, and devoted nature. The one he considered as an honor and credit to his family, while the other he looked upon as having disgraced it, and was therefore to be forgotten as if she had never belonged to it.

But her cup of bitterness was not yet drained to the dregs. Lord Erlescourt, that generous and beloved brother who now formed the only tie that bound her to her own family, was returning one evening from visiting her, when his horse, alarmed at the barking of a dog which sprung from a cottage door, ran away, and, in his furious speed, stumbling over a stone in the road, he fell with fearful violence, throwing his rider over his head. Lord Erlescourt never spoke again—he was conveyed to the nearest house by his groom, but before his father cou'd arrive he expired. The remains were removed to the house he had so lately quitted full of youth, and health, and strength, and to which he now returned a bleeding, lifeless corpse. "In the midst of life we are in death?" What avails our cares, our hopes, our anticipations! one short moment dashes to the earth the cup of happiness which has been filling for years, and the future, which we once viewed through a sunny and golden mist, is now dimly visible through a black and louring thunder cloud, ever and anon pierced by stinging and agonizing thoughts like the keen lightning scathing and scorching all with which it comes in contact.

The terrible intelligence of her brother's death soon reached Lady Louisa; in a state of mind bordering on distraction she fled to her father's house—she was refused admittance! From this affliction, which was common to both, softening his heart to his unhappy daughter, he rather regarded her as instrumental to the calamity as it was on her brother's return from visiting her that the dreadful accident occured. Vain were her prayers and entreaties that she might be permitted to look for one moment upon the face of him who had been the playmate of her childhood, the kind and loving companion and protector of her mature years; who, when she was cast off by the father whose pride and darling she had once been, by the sister whom she had ever loved, notwithstanding that sister's coldness and indifference towards her, still by him was she fondly cherished, the more fondly that the world frowned upon her. Almost broken hearted she returned to her humble home to spend the night in tears and bitter lamentations.

As weeks and months rolled on, Lady Louisa's situation became daily worse. The fortune she had expected to possess was entirely conditional, and depended upon her marrying according to her father's wishes, so that, not having done so, she forfeited the whole of it, and nothing remained but Sydney's extremely limited income, diminished still more by being divided, and by certain debts, almost unavoidably incurred, partly by the purchase of different grades in his profession, partly by the inexperience of the youthful pair in the earlier days of their marriage. He was still abroad, nor did their seem much likelihood of his immediate return; and, as Lady Louisa saw her small means daily dwindling, and thought how far she was from him who alone on earth could comfort and help her to struggle on against poverty, she felt despairing and heart-broken.

Her health, too, began to suffer from anxiety and fatigue of mind, and the once blooming and joyous girl began to sink into an unhappy, careworn woman. Her little boy who had now reached his fourth year, was rather delicate, and the mother often felt a sensation of dread as she looked at him and noted that his fair cheek was less plump and rosy, his infant step less bounding, and his large deep blue eyes less brilliant than those of most children of his age. He was a sweet, gentle creature, and there was a sort of etherial beauty in his small, delicate features, transparent skin, and wavy golden hair, that made you imagine him a being too bright, and pure, and spiritual for this earth—he seemed, indeed, an angel sent from above to watch over the destiny of the sorrow-stricken woman he called mother; and he returned her unceasing and devoted love with a depth and strength of affection rarely seen in so young a child—and he was so mild, so sweet-tempered, and so singularly intelligent, that the task of his education, which she had already begun, was one of delight and satisfaction. Can it be wondered that the thread of her existence was wound up with that of her boy, and that, she watched with trembling anxiety every change and every turn in his countenance and that she viewed the approach of poverty with shrinking terror? And now nearer it came. Lady Louisa found that she must give up the little cottage she had lived in since her husband's departure, and take a lodging at a much cheaper rate; this was done, but still the gaunt enemy advanced; and she was at length forced to occupy a wretched dwelling in a small, narrow and gloomy street. Here her little Sydney was attacked with a severe illness—for days and nights together the wretched mother watched in agonizing suspense over her apparantly dying child—but at length her prayers were heard, the crisis of the disease passed, and he was slowly recovering. But a severer blow was yet reserved for her; the husband for whose dear sake she had endured all, was to be taken from her, and the news of his death now reached her. The letter announcing it had been written by one of his brother officers whom she had known when in England, and who had been Sydney's most intimate friend; and it informed her that a party, in which they were both included, had been sent to explore the coast, and in crossing a large bay, one of the violent and sudden squalls so frequent in those latitudes had overturned their boat, and three men, of whom Sydney was one, had sunk to rise no more; the rest of the party had with the greatest difficulty reached the shore, and returned to the encampment to relate the melancholy fate of their companions. This seemed to put the finishing stroke to her misery; a brain-fever had followed, and for many weeks her death was looked upon as inevitable; or, should her life be spared, it was thought that reason must be fled for ever. But "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb." He had raised up to her one friend, who, however humble, yet assisted her in this critical moment.—The mistress of her wretched lodging was a gentle and kind-hearted woman, and a widow herself; she knew and sympathised with the sufferings of the unhappy lady Louisa, she had nursed her through all her violent and protracted illness, and with affectionate and unwearying attention had at length restored her from the brink of the tomb, with intellect unimpaired, tho' with a spirit bowed to the earth with a weight of affliction almost beyond her strength to bear. And yet she felt grateful that her life had been spared; for, as her darling boy clung round her neck, covering with his kisses her hollow cheek and attenuated hands, and murmuring his joy at her once more being able to recognize him and return his caresses, she felt that for his sake she would endure the very last degree of misery, and that her death would have thrown him an orphan outcast on the wide world.

Some months had elapsed, and Lady Louisa was once more able to move about, and languidly return to her usual avocations. The winter had passed, and the sweet, balmy spring had once come back to bring soft airs, and sunshine, and gentle showers, to refresh the bare earth; even in crowded smoky London its benign influence was felt; the blackened trees in the squares had ventured to put forth their young crop of green leaves, and the smiling daises open their modest eyes and looked a gentle welcome to that sweet season. Lady Louisa had one bright morning ventured out for the first time since her illness, to take her little Sydney for a short walk in St. James' Park. As she went along the Malls she passed her father's house,—that house where so many of the happy days of her girlhood had been spent,—and with whom? with her brother, and with him who was afterwards her husband; and now they were in their cold graves, and she was a forgotten outcast thrown upon the still colder world; she looked up at the windows, but no familiar faces appeared at any of them; the house looked lonely and deserted. While she walked on slowly, her tearful eyes still turned towards her old home, a man who had been the confidential servant of her father issued from the house: as he passed he glanced carelessly at her, then, suddenly, as if struck by something in her face, he paused, earnestly regarding her, and recognising her, notwithstanding the melancholy change that grief and sickness had worked in her, he advanced towards her, and taking off his hat, bowed respectfully.—With a faltering voice Lady Louisa addressed him, and ventured an inquiry as to her father's health. His lordship, the servant said, he was severely, even dangerously ill. For some months he had been breaking fast, and he was entirely confined to his bed. More than once, the man added, he had mentioned Lady Louisa's name and even made enquiries as to her present residence; but none in the house knew anything about her. It may be imagined how the poor widow received this account: trembling with anxiety for her father, and yet her heart beating wildly with new and delightful hopes, she stood for some seconds, unable to decide upon what steps to take. To faithful servant saw her irresolution.

"My lord is now asleep," he said "perhaps, if your mayship would come into the house, and wait until—"

He paused to see how she would receive the proposition.

"Yes!" she exclaimed: "you are right, Harris: I will go in and wait until my father wakens; perhaps he may no longer be averse to see his child," she added, in a lower tone. Then, taking her boy by the hand, she was ushered by Harris into the house. What a crowd of recollections rushed upon her as s'e once more crossed that threshold! Seven years had rolled over her head since she had set foot within those doors, seven long years of grief and suffering had passed by! she had seen the hopes of her youth fade away one by one; she had wept with bitter tears for the deaths of those dearer to her than life itself; poverty and misery had pressed hard upon her; she had borne a father's anger a sister's neglect; and yet she still lived once more to enter those walls, but how soon to leave them she knew not. With a feeble step she ascended the staircase up which she once used to bound so lightly; slowly she passed through a splendid suit of drawing-rooms,—not a single article of furniture seemed changed,—everything was in its accustomed order, but there was a chill, uninhabited air about all the apartments, as if they had been long deserted. She turned into what had once been her own boudoir; there stood her harp in its wonted place, but many of the strings were broken; her favorite books lay scattered on the table; she took up one, and instinctively opened it at the title-page; her name was inscribed in it, with the addition of a few words of tenderness in the well known hand of Sydney Hamilton. Harris, on seeing her enter the boudior, had considerately drawn aside the little boy, under the protence of showing him some of the pictures in one of the drawing-rooms; and Lady Louisa, finding herself alone dropped on the sofa, and, yielding to her emotion, wept long and passionately.—The child heard his mother's sobs, and, breaking from Harris, he rushed into the room, and, throwing his little arms around her neck he kissed her pale cheek and brow: and without questioning the cause of her grief—for he was but too often used to see her weep—he gently murmured soft words of soothing and consolation. In the meantime, Harris had gone down stairs, and confiding to the housekeeper Lady Louisa' presence in the house, the old woman all most speechless from surprise and delight hastened to the spot, and with tears and blessings kissed the hands of her beloved young mistress. When her joy had a little subsided, Lady Louisa anxiously inquired whether her father still slept. He was not yet awake, and, unable to contain her impatience to see him, she determined to go to his room, and there wait by his bedside till he awoke; and, taking her son by the hand, she followed Harris with a faltering step to the door of the apartment; it was softly opened and stealing in, she placed herself close by the bed; while the child, scarcely daring to breathe, as his mother had told him he must be quite silent stood motionless by her side. And she was once more in her father's chamber—once more she watched beside his pillow; she could distinctly hear his breathing, but she dare not draw aside the curtain even to look upon him, lest she should disturb him, and with a wildly beating heart she sat silent as the grave, waiting the moment of his wakening. At length he moved, and without opening the curtain he called for his accustomed draught. Lady Louisa felt the decisive moment had arrived, and conquering with a powerful effort the emotions that almost overcome her, she signed to the child not to move, and softly rising from her seat, took the glass, and advanced to the bed. For one moment the old man gazed upon his daughter in silence. "My child! my child!" he at last exclaimed; and in an instant she was clasped in his arms!

Thanks to the care and tenderness of the once despised and forgotten daughter Lord Annandale was ere long restored to health. Never during his illness had Lady Denysford seen him, and very rarely had she even sent to inquire of him: entirely devoted to extravagance and dissipation, she cared for no one earth beside herself; and her unfortunate husband, of whom he she made a mere cypher, discovered, but too late, that it is a great mistake to imagine that one sister will do just as well as another for a wife.

Lord Annandale lived for many years; his home once more brightened with the presence of his grandson, to whom he became passionately attached and who, at the old man's death, inherited the greater part of his fortune. —*London Keepsake for* 1849.

THE FRIENDLY DEFIANCE.

BY CHARLES MACKAY.

Thou shalt not rob me, thievish Time,
Of all my blessings, all my joy;
I have some jewels in my heart,
Which thou art powerless to destroy.

Thou may'st denude my arm of strength,
And leave my temples seam'd and bare;
Deprive mine eyes of passion's light,
And scatter silver o'er my hair;

But never while a book remains,
And breathes a woman or a child,
Shalt thou deprive me, whilst I live,
Of feelings fresh and undefiled.

No, never while the earth is fair,
And reason keeps its dial bright,
Whate'er thy robberies, O, Time,
Shall I be bankrupt of delight.

Whate'er thy victories on my frame,
Thou canst not cheat me of this truth—
That though the limbs may faint and fail,
The spirit can renew its youth.

So, thievish Time, I fear thee not;—
Thou'rt powerless on this heart of mine;
My jewels shall belong to me;
'T is but the settings that are thine.

Evening Lecture of Hetty Jones, Concerning Newspapers.

[We catch this on the rounds not knowing which of our brethern is to have the credit of reporting the lecture.]

Well, Jones, you are a pretty fellow—you've come home as drunk as a biled owl, and you don't know yourself from four dollars and a half. The children are crying for bread, their cloths are worn out; and here I have to slave, slave, slave the whole blessed day, till I have not a whole rag to my back; and what there is, sticks as tight to me as the skin does to the model artists old Mrs. Smith tells about.

"*We must retrench!*" Retrench, indeed. I'd like to see what you'd retrench about this house, except vittles and cloths; and I'm sure we've none to spare in them respects. You wouldn't want your own flesh and blood to go naked and hungry, would you? You're too much of a man, if you be an old brute, Jones, for that. If you'd keep to your work, and mind your own business, be steady, and stop your drinking doing all day and sprecing all night, times would be a heap better for us. You aint the man; Jones, you was when I give you my virgin affections; you don't come into the house modestly, and lift off your hat, and say good evening, Miss Hetty, and draw your chair close up to mine, and then take hold of my hand and kind of blush, and then hitch up a little closer, and——

"*Don't make a fool of myself!*" I aint a going to, Jones: but it sort a does my old heart good to call up these remissnesses, and wish I had always been so. But you are as tender-hearted as a turtle dove, and just as sensible; when you have any sense, as any body. Set down, Jones, and eat your supper, and tell me all the news a flying——,

"*You're stopped the paper!*" You lie, Jones; you know you lie. You'd a stopped the children's bread, you'd a——

"*You couldn't afford it!*" Aint you got no conscience, Jones, to let on so? The paper costs you four cents a week, and the printer takes all kinds of truck for pay.—And here it is Saturday night, and I'd like to know how much money you've thrown away this week. I'll count it up. I'll give you a blessing before I get through. It aint often I catch you at home, and when I do you'll take it for beetter or worse, as the saying is. There's a gallon of whiskey on Monday morning, costs 37½ cents; there's a half gallon of beer on Tuesday, costs 18 pence; ther's a shilling to treat that old flummix that come along and said he knowed you when you was a boy. The Lord only knows how much you've spent to-day; it must have took a heap of change, for you aint an old sponge, Jones, you don't get drunk on any body's money but your own; and I reckon it must a took at least a quarter to make a man drunk enough to stop his paper. Well, now, I'll go and count it all up; three shillings and eighteen pence, and one shilling and a quarter just makes ninty-four cents. In my opinion as good as that very sum thrown into the fire, and better, too; and that would a most paid for the *Telescope* a whole year; and I expect the printer needs the money as bad as most folks.—There's a power of economey in such doings. Why what would a body know if it was'n't for the paper; and now, too, when there's so many parties, and a body wants to know how to vote?

"*Wimmen don't vote!*" Well, I Know it, and it's a great pity they do n't. They'd revolutionize the world and have a provisionary government every where, as they call it; and they'd—they—would n't kill off all the men, not quite, cause they're useful in their places; but they'd make them keep their places mind, I tell you, Jones. But, as I was saying about the printer, we must have the news; visey varsy, we must have printers, and if they live without nothing to eat, then they're the critters that's in advance of the age, for the people of his generation make a god of their bellies, according to the best of their knowledge and belief. An other thing: I shouldn't wonder if you stopped the paper and never paid for it: and then you'll get published in the black list, and your poor wife's reputation be ruined, and your children go to the plenipotentiary. It won't do, Jones; it won't do; and here she broke off, for Jones was asleep!

LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.—M. De Tocqueville has recently published an article entitled "All Honest Labor is Honorable," in which he remarks:—"In the United States, opinion is not against, but in favor of the dignity of labor. There, a rich man feels constrained by public opinion to devote his leisure to some industrial or commercial business, or some public duties. He would expect to fall into disrepute if he passed his life only in living. It is in order to escape this obligation to work, that so many rich Americans come to Europe; here, they find fragments of aristocratic society, among whom it is yet creditable to do nothing or have nothing to do."

THE SUMMIT OF POLITENESS.—The New York Tribune returns thanks to the Hon. Horace Greeley for documents. This reminds us of a physician in England, who always received his fee on his visit, and so accustomed was he to receiving a fee, that when he felt his own pulse, he took a guinea from one pocket and placed it in the other.—*Worcester Spy.*

☞ They tell a story of a man out West, who had a hair-lip—upon which he performed an operation himself, by inserting into the opening a piece of chicken flesh—it adhered and filled up the space admirably. This was all well enough, until in compliance with the prevailing fashion, he attempted to raise mustaches, when one side grew hair and the other feathers.

☞ "When a stranger treats me with want of respect," said a poor philosopher, "I comfort myself with the reflection that it is not myself that he slights, but my old shabby coat and shabby hat, which, to say the truth, have no particular claim to adoration. So, if my hat and coat choose to fret about it, let them; but it is nothing to me."

IS THERE A GOD?—The eccentric John Randolph once ascended a lofty point of the Blue Ridge to see the sun rise. The scene was one of great sublimity, and it overwhelmed him with the sense of a present Deity. "Jack," said Randolph to the servant who accompanied him. "If any body hereafter says there is no God, *tell him he lies.*"

THE WHITE NILE.

The January number of Blackwook contains an article of great geographical interest, reviewing Werne's narrative up the White Nile. Says the writer. "We can conceive few things more exciting than such a voyage as Mr. Werne has accomplished and recorded.—Starting from the outposts of civilization, he sailed into the very heart of Africa, up a stream whose upper waters were then for the first time, furrowed by vessels larger than a savage's canoe—a stream of such gigantic proportions, that its width, at a thousand miles from the sea, gave it the aspect of a lake rather than of a river. The hyppotamus reared his huge snout above the surface, and wallowed in the gullies that on either hand run down to the stream; enormous crocodiles gaped along the shore; elephats played in herds among the pastures; the tall giraffe stalked among the lofty palms; snakes thick as trees, lay coiled in slimy swamps; and ant-hills, ten feet high, towered above the rushes. Along the thickly-peopled banks, hordes of savages showed themselves gazing in wonder at the strange ships, and making ambiguous gestures, variously construed by the adventurers as signs of friendship or hostility. Alternately sailing and towing, as the wind served or not; constantly in sight of natives, but rarely communicating with them; often cut off for days from the land by interminiing fields of tangled weeds,—the expedition pursued its course thro' innumerable perils, guaranteed from most of them by the liquid rampart on which it floated. Lions looked hungry, and savages shook their spears, but neither showed a disposition to swim off and board the flotilla.

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.

Life is a battle. The field is the world, and every son of Adam has his part to act in the great struggle. But, of the vast host engaged, no two have, in all respects, the same posts assigned them, though every one a post which is of the greatest importance to himself and to others.—The battle of life, like other battles, is waged with varying success. Now victory crowns a combatant; and anon the victor becomes the vanquished. Here, one fights with the unflinching ardor of assured success; and there another but languidly repels the assaults of his enemies, as if just ready to yield in the hopeless contest; while all around are to be seen the melancholy feuds of the hard fought battle.

Who that has looked out upon the world with a thoughtful eye, has not realized that life is even so—a battle. Who can have failed to see in every man around him a combatant—men fighting for honor—for distinctions, social or political; for wealth; for business pre-eminence! How keen the encounter! how fierce the contest! and how many, after struggling for a while, are seen to fall down weary and wounded; their courage gone, their hopes forever blasted!

But why should it thus be? Why need men thus bite and devour one another like wild beasts? Is there not room for all? May not all live and let others live around them? Doubtless, if they would; and they would if the spirit of brotherly kindness was possessed and cherished as it should be; but it is not, and therefore man wages war with his fellow man as though he were by nature his enemy rather than his brother.

NAPOLEON'S HEART.

When Bonaparte died, it is well known that his heart was extracted, with the design of being preserved. The British physician, who had charge of the wondrous organ, had deposited it in a silver basin, among water, and retired to rest, leaving two tapers burning beside it in his chamber. He often confesses to his friends, while narrating the particulars, that he felt very nervously anxious as to the custodier of such a deposit, and, though he reclined, he did not sleep. While lying thus, awake, he heard during the silence of the night, first, a rustling noise, then a plunge among the water in the basin, and then the sound of an object falling, with a rebound, on the floor—all occurring with the quickness of thought. Dr. A. sprang from his bed, and the cause of the intrusion upon his repose was explained—it was an enormpus Normandy rat dragging the heart of Napoleon to its hole. A few moments more, and that which had been too vast in its ambition to satisfied with the sovereignty of continental Europe, would have been found in a more degraded position than the dust of Cæsar stopping in a beer-barrel—it would have been devoured as the supper of a rat! "To such vile uses must we come at last!"

TERRIFIC THEORY.

Professor Silliman mentions the fact, that in boring the Artesian wells in Paris, the temperature of the earth increased at the rate of one degree for every fifty feet, towards the centre. Reasoning from causes known to exist, he says;—"The whole interior portion of the earth, or, at lest, a great part of it, is an ocean of melted rock, agitated by violent winds, though I dare not affirm it, it is still rendered highly probable by the phenomena of volcanoes. The facts connected with their eruption have been ascertained and placed beyond a doubt. How, then, are they to be accounted for? The theory, prevalent some years since, that they are caused by the combustion of immense coal beds, is perfectly puerile, and is entirely abandoned. All the coal in the world could not afford fuel enough for a single capital exhibition of Vesuvius.—We must look higher than this; and I have but little doubt that the whole rests on the action of electric and galvanic principles, which are constantly in operation in the earth."

LITTLE GRAVES.—Sacried places for pure thoughts and holy meditations are the little graves in the church-yard. They are the depositories of the mother's sweetest joys—half unfolded buds of innocence—humanity nipt by the first frost of time, ere yet a single canker worm of pollution had nestled among its embryo petals. Callous, indeed, must be the heart of him who can stand by a little grave side and not have the holiest emotions of his soul awakened to the thoughts of that purity and joy which belong to God and heaven; for the mute preacher at his feet tells him of life begun and life ended, without a stain. How much purer and holier must be the spiritual land, enlightened by the sun of Infinite Goodness, whence emanated the soul of that brief young sojourner among us! How swells the breast of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the cold earth-bed of our lost little ones! Mournful, because a sweet treasure is taken away—joyful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer!

PUSHING THE PRIEST.—The Rev. Father Hurley, one day, in a sermon to his parishioners, repeated the trite quotation that "all flesh is grass." The season was Lent; and a few days afterwards he encountered Terence O'Collins, who appeared to have something on his mind.

"The top o' the mornin' to your riverence," said Terence; "did I understand your riverence to say, 'all flesh is grass,' last Sunday?"

"Sure I did," replied the father; "do you doubt it!"

"Sorra a bit would I be after doubting anything your riverence plazes, but I wish to know whether in this Lent time I could not be after having a small piece of *bafe* by way of salad?"

BREAD.—"What is the chief use of bread?" asked an examiner at a recent school examination. "The chief use of bread," answered the urchin, apparently astonished at the simplicity of the inquiry, "the chief use of bread is to spread butter and molasses on it."

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Herald and Tribune publish intelligence from California to the 10th Dec. last brought by Robert Atherton, Esq., merchant of San Francisco. Mr. Atherton has resided for ten years on the Pacific and two at San Francisco. He left San Francisco on the 10th of December, and came to the United States by way of Mazatlan, Guadalaxara, Mexico and Vera Cruz. The passage from San Francisco to Mazatlan occupied ten days, the vessel touching at only one port. From Mazatlan to Mexico the journey was made on horseback in six days. Mr. Atherton, has accomplished the whole of this long and arduous trip with remarkable dispatch having been only 61 days upon the route; the cost of the whole, from San Francisco to New York, has been about $700.

Mr. Atherton brings with him the bills of lading of gold to the amount of $200,000 shipped on English account, on which he proposes to effect an insurance here He also fully confirms the account of the gold on board the United States ship Lexington.

By this intelligence, we learn that the yield of gold dust from the soil of California, is as great as it has been heretofore represented to be and that emigrants from the Sandwich Islands and South America were pouring in there. The extent of the gold region, as far as it has been explored, is three hundred miles in width, by one thousand in length, and new discoveries are being made from day to day. To the time when Colonel Atherton left the number of persons who had been to the mines is estimated at 10,000, but there had not been more than 5,000 digging at any one time. The average result of their labors was about three ounces per day, to each digger. This gold is found in flakes or scales in what is termed the wet diggings, and in lumps and in the crevices of rocks in the dry diggings.—Mr. Atherton saw a piece which weighed seven pounds, and which was formed by one of the adventurers. Both the dust or flakes and the lump gold, had been assayed and tested by Mr. Forbes, in Tepic, the proprietor of the extensive quicksilver mines, and the former was found to contain twenty-one and a half carats of pure gold, and the latter nineteen and a half.

There has not been as much sickness at the placers as we were led to suppose, neither is the state of society there as bad as has been intimated. Fever and ague prevails there to a certain extent, and attacks those who are careless in regard to their health; but with ordinary prudence, persons can get along without any sickness.

About a dozen people have died, among whom are Mr. H. P. Richardson, of Boston, who was taken sick at the placer, but removed to San Francisco; Mr. Wm. McDowell, of the West and a Mr. Dickinson of Philadelphia; about a dozen have died at the gold diggins, principally from want of prudence and from exposure.

When Mr. Atherton left San Francisco, the United States store ship Lexington had not sailed, but was to do so in a day or two. She had on board gold dust to the value of half a million of dollars which was destined for New York and consigned to several houses here. The Lexington will take Messrs. Wells and Dewitt as passengers. They belong to New York, and have gold on board as freight They were attached to the New York regiment.

The ship of the line Ohio, Com. Jones was also in the harbor of San Francisco.

One of the greatest features of the news brought by this express, is the fact of the discovery of a gold mine, of great extent, in Oregon. This discovery was attracting the attention of the people of that territory, who were flocking thither in great numbers, in preference to going to California.

The whole value of gold which has been gathered in California, is estimated, by those acquainted with the matter, at three millions of dollars, two of which lift there in various ways and the remainder is on its way to the United States. It is supposed that it would take one thousand diggers ten years to exhaust the gold in this region. It must not be supposed, however, that every one gets rich there on the moment; for the work of getting the gold dust and washing it, is very arduous. Capt. Daly, of San Francisco organized an expedition of the men, who went to gold digging, and were absent three weeks; but they did not gather enough to cover expenses, and were disbanded.

The precious metal exists there, however, in extraordinary abundance, as is proved by the fact that the captain of the French brig Perseverence, with one half of his crew, gathered ten thousand dollars worth in three weeks, as well as by the large prices for which merchandise of every kind is sold. Provisions were very plenty at San Francisco and the diggings. Flour poured in great quantities, from Chili and Oregon, and came down in price, from twenty-five dollars per barrel, to sixteen, at San Francisco. The probability is, that that article has fallen still further, perhaps to ten dollars per barrel. Board in San Francisco was $10 per week.

Great as the discoveries of gold are, they are equalled by those of quicksilver. That metal is found in various parts of California, and the quantity is as abundant as it is in the mines of Spain.—Mr. Forbes, the proprietor of the Mines, had thirty thousand dollars worth of the article on hand at Tepec, ready for market. It is found even within three miles of San Francisco.

About two thousand emigrants had arrived in California from Oregon, the Sandwich Islands, and different parts of South America and Mexico. In fact, the gold fever rages as fiercely in Mexico as it does in the United States, and there, as well as here, expeditions are being formed to proceed to El Dorado.

There were about a dozen vessels, of various kinds, at San Francisco, when Mr. Atherton left.—The ship Rhone, Captain Hill, was to sail soon for Panama. Mr. Finley, her supercargo, was to go with her.

The ship Huntress was sold for $40,000, and her purchasers intended to send her to Valparaiso for a cargo. At that place there was, at the last dates, great excitement in regard to California. "Every one was leaving, or talking of leaving, and so many clerks were emigrating to California, that the merchants feared they would not be able to conduct their business, as their clerks were all going in the same direction. They accordingly held a meeting, and agreed to advance the salaries of those in their employ, in order to induce them to stay at home.

The cargo of the ship Undine, which was reshipped at Valparaiso, was sold at Francisco at five hundred per cent profit. This vessel was wrecked in the Straits of Magellan, and Captain Baker, her master, arrived in this city with the proceeds of the cargo in gold bars. The vessel was sold at Valparaiso for $12,500, and afterwards re-sold at San Francisco for $25,000.

Captain Phelps, of the bark Moscow, and Captain Lindsay and Mr. Meillows are on their way to the Atlantic, with one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold dust.

Edward H. Hanson has been appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco, by Col. Mason. He will prevent the ingress of spelter into that port.

The bark Tasso, sailed from San Francisco for Valparaiso, but could not engage a crew under $50 per month to each man, and $75 to the steward, with an agreement to take them back again to San Francisco.

The California Star and the Californian are united, and the new paper is issued under the name of the Californian.

The brig Mary was to leave San Francisco for Mazatlan, about the first of January, with gold dust.

Captain Stout, the agent of Howland & Aspinwall, had left San Francisco for Van Couver's Island, for the purpose of arranging for a supply of coal for the Pacific steamers.

We learn, by this arrival, one very important fact viz: that the Sacramento river is navigable for vessels drawing eight feet, from the ocean to Sutter's fort, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from San Francisco, and for a hundred miles further by vessels drawing less. In fact, Mr. Atherton himself has been in a vessel with two thousand bushels, of wheat from Sutter's fort to San Francisco.

Commodore Jones was at San Siletto at the last accounts.

On his route to Vera Cruz, Mr. Atherton met with some of the American adventurers, among whom were the companies connected with which were Mr. Boyden and Mr. Jackson. One company he met at Guadalajara, another at Queretaro, and the third at Vera Cruz.

The rumors concerning Col. Stevenson and Captain Marcy making so much money, are, it seems, false. Col. Stevenson did not arrive at the placers before October last, when the season for gold digging was over, and therefore could not have accumulated so much gold dust as has been represented. Captain Marcy, it appears, has not been at the gold diggings at all.

The American steamships on the Pacific have not yet got permission from the Mexican government to touch at Mazatlan or Acapulco for coal, in consequence of the tonnage duties.

Mr. Robinson, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Roach, and Mr. Buffum, of New York, went to the placers in October, the last named in company with a Mr. Huggins. They were officers of the New York regiment.

BY THE POUND.—One man, we are informed by sufficient authority, laboring in the mines, took, single handed, with common pick and spade, in the space of twenty days, nearly thirty pounds of gold from a piece of ground not measuring four feet square.

[From the Californian, Sept. 30.]

MORE NEW DISCOVERIES.—From a highly intelligent correspondent at Sonoma, we are informed that gold has been found in the vicinity of that place and at Santa Rosa. Quite a number of men were engaged in the profitable search of the precious metal.

THE TAMPICO DIFFICULTY.

The *Union* of yesterday publishes, the correspondence between Capt. C. E. Carr and the authorities of Tampico. Capt. Carr, who is an assistant quartermaster of the United States army, was, on the withdrawal of our troops from Tampico, left there in charge of some public property, which could not be immediately embarked, among which was a large quantity of coal—a depot of that article having been there established. He had orders to attend to the shipment of the property to the United States, or of such portions of it as could not be there disposed of to advantage. On the 30th of December last, Major Tompkins, the quartermaster at New Orleans, was ordered by the Quartermaster General to recall Captain Carr, and to instruct him to turn over to Mr. Chase, the American consul at Tampico, such property as might not yet be shipped or disposed of, as also any unfinished published public business he might have on hand. It seems, however, that before these instructions had time to reach Tampico, the captain was ordered to leave the country by the authorities of the State of Tamaulipas, on the ground that his remaining was contrary to the second paragraph of the 4th article of the treaty of peace.

CALIFORNIA EMIGRATION.—It has already been announced that a great emigrating party from Arkansas to California, will set out about the 1st of April next. The government, it appears, has ordered an escort of troops to accompany this party as far as Santa Fe. The plan proposed is, for such citizens as may be desirous of making the exploration, to rendezvous early in April at Fort Smith or Van Buren; and proceed to Santa Fe, along the valley of the Canadian river, &c. An officer and thirty men to accompany them from Fort Scott.

It is intended that an officer of topographical engineers shall also accompany the detachment, to make a reconnoisance of the route, report, &c. The rendezvous of the party, Fort Smith, is not simply a military post, as many suppose, but a growing and business town, which bids fair to become, at a day not far distant, one of the leading cities of the west. Senator Borland, in a letter in reference to the expedition, says, the great benefit to the country anticipated from the movement is the settlement, in great part, at least, of the mooted question, which is the shortest and best route to California? The trip from almost any portion of the eastern and middle States to Fort Smith can be made with entire convenience and comfort, on steamboats and railroads, within three weeks at farthest. Thus, only 120 days, or four months, will be sufficient to place the emigrant from the most distant point in the United States at San Francisco; and that, too, over a route, which for safety, certainty and freedom from disease, has no rival.

MURDER IN OHIO. The Milan *Tribune*, of the 14th, says: Our country has been made the scene of a horid murder, the following particulars of which have been communicated to us. CHAS. BETTS, known to a large portion of the people of this vicinity and especially the early settlers, who has resided in a secluded manner, on a farm in Florence township, for near 30 years, was missed by his neighbors for several days previous to the 7th inst. On the morning of that day, so great had become the alarm, four or five men went to his residence with a view of making of a search for him. The house was throughly examined, without any discovery.—They then went to the barn, a few rods distant, and after a short examination, his dead body was found under the barn floor, face downward, and covered with straw. A man calling himself ISAAC CHURCH BETTS, and claiming to be a brother of CHARLES, came to Florence about a year since, and took up his residence with the deceased. From circumstances noticed by the neighbors since that time, they suspected him of having an agency in the death of CHARLES, and, being present at the discovery of the body, and not giving any satisfactory explanation of the matter, he was at once arrested and taken before Justice BLACKMAN, who examined and committed him to jail for a trial at the term of the county court. We hear many circumstances calculated to fix the crime upon him, but, deeming their relation here improper, we omit them."

AWFUL FRATRICIDE.—A correspondent writing to the *St. Louis Union* from Columbia, Monroe county, Ill, under date of the 5th inst., states that an awful crime was communicated in that vicinity on the 2d inst. Three brothers by the name of Rhinedinger, it seems, possessed about $600, which had been placed in the hands of his brothers. From some cause he was anxious to withdraw it, and remove from the neighborhood; but this being opposed by the brothers, a difficulty arose, wich resulted in a determination to murder him. An attempt was made to effect this purpose, but without success.—On Friday, however, the conspirators assisted by Miller, proceeded to execute their victim by hanging. This they accomplished, and concealed the body. Suspicion being awakened, Miller was arrested, and under promise of being allowed the immunity of a state witness, confessed the whole affair. The three brothers were then arreated, and after examination before a magistrate, were committed to jail at Waterloo, in default of bail, one in the sum of $2000, and the other two in that $1,000 each. Miller, also, was committed as a witeness, in default of bail in the sum of $1,000.

MEXICO.—The brig Titi arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz on the 3d, but in the extracts brought by her we find no news worth republishing, except the following from *El Monitor*, which paper is carrying on a kind of war against the army:

The American invasion made manifest the inutility of that collection of men which we denominate an army, and convinced all persons of good faith, that the greatest calamity which can befal a country, is to place the arms which are to serve for its defence, in the hands of ignorant and corrupt men, who never love any government or constitution in permanence, and are incapable of feeling that elevated sentiment of patriotism, which makes men sacrifice themselves willingly in behalf of their country.

THE GOLD DOLLAR.—As the Committee of Ways and Means have reported in favor of the coinage of gold dollars, there is every reason to beleive that the public will soon be supplied with them. This currency will, we hope, expel from circulation the ragged and insecure small notes which flow in upon us from our sister States. The gold dollars are not however, without objection. They will be easily counterfeited and with difficulty detected. Genuine and counterfeit specimens were exhibited before the committee, the members of which could not distinguished them apart. It is also said that the new coin will be exactly the size of a half dime, and at night will often be paid out and received as a five cent piece. The experiment however, is worth a trial.

A MYSTERIOUS RETURN.—Mr. Richard D. Doran, a merchant of Harper's Ferry, whose mysterious disappearance some few years since has been a matter of newspaper comment, returned to his former home on Saturday last. He has been spending most of his time in Glasgow, Scotland. It is a singular case, and will produce some strange judicial proceedings. Supposing that he had either died, or been murdered in Philadelphia, his estate, being a very considerable one, had passed into the hands of administrators, and we presume entirely settled, so far as the agents of the court were concerned, leaving a surplus, just in process of distributing among his legal representatives.—*Charleston Virginia Spirit.*

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER.

ERIE, PA.

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1849.

IMPORTANT RESOLUTION.

We are happy to see that the Hon. JAMES THOMPSON, member from this district, has again introduced a resolution to *expunge* from the Journals of the House, the gross libel upon the country and Gen. Taylor, the President elect, perpetrated by the whigs in tacking on to a joint resolution of thanks to that distinguished officer and his compatriots in arms in the recent war with Mexico, the assertion that they had fought "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States." It cannot be denied that this clause to the resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor and his men is a gross libel upon the country, as well as a direct insult to the brave men against whom it is aimed. It is not only false, but unnecessary, and therefore should not be suffered to become a portion of the official history of the country. It would be useless at this late day to argue so plain a proposition. Every body knows that the declaration of war against Mexico passed the House with only *fourteen* dissenting voices, and with only *one* in the Senate, and that that declaration declares that the war was forced upon us by the acts of Mexico herself. Either one or the other of these declarations is false—and, aside from the facts of the case, which are all on the side of the former, what American would wish to have the latter stand upon the records, declaring that the gallant deeds of our brave volunteers and regulars—the renown and achievements which made Gen. Taylor President, and has given our nation a higher reputation abroad than she ever before enjoyed—were all acquired "in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President." Who would wish to hear it said that all the lives lost—blood spilt—cities destroyed—misery created—orphans made—and widows hearths left desolate, are the result of an "unnecessary and unconstitutional war?" Would such a stigma upon the future fame of the President repay those who passed this libel for such a sacrifice? We think not. Besides, it is not the President alone that suffers—it is a blot upon the heretofore untarnished escutcheon of the country—a foul and dastardly libel upon the intelligence, patriotism and justice of the whole people. We trust, therefore, that the resolution will pass.—We do not expect it to pass now, but at some future time—and to accomplish this, agitation is all that is necessary. The following are the preambles and resolution introduced by Judge Thompson:

Whereas, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1848, a "joint resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor," and "through him to the officers and soldiers of the regular army, and the volunteers under his command, for their indomitable valor, skill, and good conduct, conspicuously displayed on the 22d and 23d days of February last, in the battle of Buena Vista, in defeating a numerous Mexican army, consisting of more than four times their number, and composed of chosen troops under their favorite commander, Santa Anna, and thereby obtained a victory over the enemy, which for its signal and brilliant character is unsurpassed in the military annals of the world," being introduced into the House of Representatives of the United States, a motion was made to refer the same to the Committee on Military Affairs and while said motion was pending, Mr. Henley, of Indiana, moved to amend the same, by adding thereto instructions to insert in said resolution the following: "*engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the country;*" whereupon, a motion was made by Mr. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, to amend said instructions by adding thereto the following: "*in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States;*" which said last mentioned amendment was adopted by a vote of said House of 82 votes in the affirmative, and 81 in the negative, as appears by the journal of the 3d of January aforesaid:

And whereas, said amendment, so adopted, is an unjust charge against the President of the United States of disregarding the constitution, and of usurping powers not conferred by it or by the laws of the land, and of aggression on the part of the United States on the rights of Mexico without justification or adequate cause; which said charges are not without evidence to sustain them, but are disproved by the act of Congress of 12th May, 1846, by which war was declared against Mexico by a vote in the House of Representatives of 174 in favor of, and 14 against it; and in the Senate by a vote of 40 in favor and 2 against it; and which said act avers in the preamble thereto that said war "exists by the act of the republic of Mexico," and is further disproved by the notorious invasion of one of the States of this Union by Mexico before said declaration, or any act of war was committed on the part of the United States.

And whereas, said charges contained in said amendment are highly derogatory to the honor of the country, unjust to the President, and calculated to tarnish the glory of the brave army who have so signally borne in triumph the flag of the Union, and may be cited through all time as an official confession by a co-ordinate branch of the government that they prosecuted a war "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun." Therefore,

Resolved, as a remedy therefore, That the said amendment, adopted as aforesaid in the words following, viz: "In a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States," be expunged from the journal, and that the Speaker of the House, on the passage of this preamble and resolution, shall, in the presence of the House, direct the Clerk to write across the face of said amendment on the journal of the 3d of January, A. D. 1848, in distinct letters, the words "*Expunged by order of the House of Representatives of the United States*"—adding thereto the date of the same, and attesting it with his signature.

GEN. CASS.—The National Whig, published at Washington, speaks in the most exalted terms of Gen. Cass. The elections of U. S. Senators, it says, have every where, of late, resulted in the choice of men eminently calculated to do honor to the country; but there is no citizen of opposite politics to us, whose advent to the Senate gives us more gratification, than that of Lewis Cass.—What a difference in the character and qualifications of Gen. Cass, a few months has brought about, in the estimation of these men.

A TRUE REMARK.—Miss Swisshelm, of the Pittsburgh Visiter, in speaking of Philadelphia, says it is the meanest city in the Union. This lady is famed for speaking the truth, but we doubt if among all she ever uttered there is a sentence more palpably true than this remark. With one and the same breath her citizens preach christianity and morality and burn churches—talk of Education and burn school houses—but all this, in a comparative point of view, does not exhibit her supreme littleness so completely as her efforts to repeal the bill for a rail road from this place to the Ohio line. *That* is the quintessence of meanness.

☞ That funny piece of womanhood, Mrs. Swisshelm, of the "Pittsburgh Saturday Visiter," is down on the Editor of the Christian Advocate for writing against curled hair. She thinks he could be engaged in more profitable business—that his pen could accomplish more good to mankind in advocating the true mission of the church, the amelioration of the condition of mankind, than in meddling with a ladie's curls. We think so too—teachers mistake their mission when they attempt to regulate what shall or shall not be worn by their members.

IMPRESSIVE MORTALITY.—The York Republican mentions the fact that John M. Koch, and his father, John Koch, died in the same house within a half hour of the same time, and that on Monday morning, about thirty-six hours after, his mother also died. No epidemic or contagious disease caused their deaths; but complaints to which man is liable under the most salubrious skies and in the healthiest climes. They were all buried at one time, side by side.

☞ The new Postal Treaty with England is now in full operation. Letters by steamer for any part of Great Britain or Ireland are now charged twenty-four cents, or one shilling sterling—This may be paid in advance or not, at the option of the sender. On newspapers, the postage is two cents, payable in advance.

☞ The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* of the 10th, has a Trumbull County *Democrat* extra, from Warren, Ohio, containing an acount of a fire at that place on the 8th inst. The fire occured at night and consumed the wooden portion of the block in which it originated lasting some hours. The brick portion was saved. The loss is not given, and we see among the list of sufferers, DUMARS and FOOTE, publishers of the Trumbull County *Whig*.

PRACTICAL FREE SOIL.—Mr. W. S. Robinson, late editor of the Boston Republican, a free soil paper, has turned his attention to agriculture, having married at once a lady and a farm. So we learn from the free soil newspapers.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

For the last two weeks all whigdom—in Congress and out—from the National Intelligencer down to every eight-by-nine in the country, have been cackling themselves hoarse over a *great* and astounding discovery in regard to our late Treaty with Mexico. The honor of this stupendious revelation belongs to Mr. *Stephens*, of Georgia, who, having set upon the egg until it had become perfectly addled, broke the shell and scattered its perfume all over the country. It is not often whigery meets with such good luck—hence all our whig cotemporaries, the *Gazette* among them, have not failed to manufacture a reasonable quantity of "thunder and fury" on the strength of it, and launch their bolts at the Administration and the Democratic party. This Mr. Stephens, who is a very small man physically, but a very giant intellectually, *in his own estimation*, found out, or pretended to find out, that the Mexican treaty, ratified by both governments—by the Senate of the United States and the Congress of Mexico—was nullified afterwards by a mere protocol of the agents of the two powers! Hence that there is, after all, no valied treaty. That consequently neither California, nor New Mexico, nor the boundary of the Rio Grande, belong to the United States; and until there is more negotiating, all effective legislation about these territories is out of the question. So these learned Thebans would argue this territory away as though it were a very little thing. What, in the name of common sense, is all this about? What is it for?—Will the whigs be never done with defending the Mexican side? Or is this an effort to get rid of those territories, and thus relieve Gen. Taylor's administration from the embarrassing questions arrising from them? If the latter is the object of all this virtuous indignation—if that is the prime motive which has set Mr. Stephens a-protocol hunting, it will be a most signal failure, and the large quantity of breath and ink which have been shed in the effort, will go for naught. Free labor has laid its glorious grasp on those territories, and *Stephens* knows it—the Intelligencer knows it—the whole Taylor party South know it—and hence they are anxious to get rid of the territory. Another object of this movement, the Union says, is believed to be, to defeat the appropriation for the payment of the next instalment due Mexico. We cannot believe that the whigs will attempt an outrage so enormous. What then *can* be the object of all this partizan stir? What can it lead to but *pure mischief?* Are Stephens and the whigs really serious in their belief that there is no treaty? Do they *really* believe that a mere protocol—a register or record of conversation between two subordinates—can annul a solemn treaty between their respective governments? If they are such fools as this, they are not fit to talk of the subject—and if they do not believe it, what shall be said of the bitter, unrelenting, reckless partizanship that can thus feed the mouths of enemies with libels against their country in order to promote their party schemes.

But to the protocol itself. The American Senate, it will be recollected, did not ratify the treaty of Guadalupe as it was concluded, but with certian amendments; and in order that the character of these might be understood in Mexico, the secretary of state authorized the Messrs Sevier and Clifford, as an argument for the adoption of the treaty, to make certain explanations of their character, and especially in relation to the rights secured to persons and property by American law. All this, however, proved unnecessary as it regarded the Mexican congress, for *this body had ratified the treaty, as amended, before Messrs Sevier and Clifford got to Mexico.* The president of Mexico, however, had not signed it. To remove certain scruples the ambassadors entered into these explanations, and recorded them in the form of a protocol. This protocol forms no part of the treaty, but only an argument in favor of its being ratified.

The first of these explanations relates to the 9th article. It relates to the rights of persons and property in the territories to be ceded; providing that individuals and churches shall be protected in their property, and incorporated into the Union. Instead of a long, verbose stipulation in the original treaty, the senate substituted the article on this point in the Louisiana treaty of 1803. The secretary says:—

"This article is substantially the same with the original 9th article; but it avoids unnecessary prolixity, and accords with the former safe precedents of this government in the treaties by which we acquired Louisana from France, and Florida from Spain."

The protocol repeats the same idea, and says:—

"In consequence, all the privileges and guarrantees, civil, political, and religious, which would have been possessed by the inhabitants of the ceded territories, if the ninth article of the treaty had been retained, will be enjoyed by them, without any difference, under the article which has been substituted."

There is no clashing between the treaty and the protocol here.

The second explanation related to the 10th article of the treaty. This was totally rejected by the American senate A portion of it related to the grants of Texas lands, and did not receive a single vote, and the whole grants of lands by Mexico. The secretary says:—

"These Mexican grants, it is understood, cover nearly the whole seaconst and a large portion of the interior of Texas. They embrace thriving villages and a great number of cultivated farms, the proprietors of which have acquired them honestly by purchase from the state of Texas. These proprietors are now dwelling in peace and security. To revive dead titles, and suffer the inhabitants of Texas to be ejected, under them, from their possessions, would be on act of flagrant injustice, if not wanton cruelty. Fortunately this government possesses no power to adopt such a proceeding.

The same observations equally apply to such grantees in New Mexico and Upper California.

The present treaties provide amply and specifically in its 8th and 9th articles for the security of property of every kind, belonging to Mexicans, whether held under Mexican grants or otherwise, in the acquired territory.—The property of foreigners, under our constitution and laws, will be equally secure without any treaty stipulation. The 10th article could have no effect upon such grantees as had forfeited their claims, but that of involving them in endless litigation, under the vain hope that a treaty might cure the defects in their titles against honest purchasers and owners of the soil."

The protocal says:—

"2d. The American government, by suppressing the tenth article of the treaty of Guadalupe, did not, in any way, intend to annul the grants of lands made by Mexico in the ceded territories. These grants, notwithstanding the suppression of this article of treaty, preserve the legal value which they may possess, and the grantees may cause their legitimate titles to be *acknowledged* before the American tribunals.

Conformably to the law of the United States, legitimate titles to every description of property, personal and real, existing in the ceded territories, are those which were legitimate titles under the Mexican war in California and New Mexico, up to the 13th of May, 1846, and in Texas up to the 2d of March, 1836."

Now, all that this article could possibly secure, *was already secured by the ninth article as adapted by the senate*, for this secured to every Mexican his property according to *American law*. If so, then there can be no clashing between the ratified treaty and the protocol here.

The third explanation relates to the payment of the $12,000,000, and simply affirms that the United States did not intend, by suppressing a part of the 12th article, to deprive Mexico of transferring this money at any time it might deem best.

The whole protocal, then, allowing it to be now of any consequence at all, is explanatory. It was intended to secure the complete ratification of the treaty, and put a stop to bloodshed. And in order to do this it was necessary to remove certain ideas which the Mexicans had imbibed, perhaps from the railings of whigs against the administration, or of John Bull against the country. The whig press and British press declared that the annexing of Texas was downright robbery, that its ground-work was a desire on the part of rapacious Yankees to usurp the rich lands of Texas and California. The aim of the secretary and of the commissioners was to assure the Mexicans that the civil and religious rights of individuals, the property of the churches, would be sacredly respected by the American constitution. Had the Mexicans required it, Messrs Sevier and Clifford might have gone still further, and guarranteed that it was not the intention of the treaty to secure a right, on the part of the people of the United States, to steal a Mexican's purse or to cut his throat. And if such simple buisness as this was necessary to secure the great end of peace, all men but whig partizans would have justified them in doing it.—And let whatever there was derogatory in it be laid down to the charge of the abusers of the democrats and the libellers of their nation.

Important Resolutions Passed Unanimously by the Ohio Legislature!

We are happy to lay before our readers the following resolutions, which have *unanimously* passed both branches of the Legislature of the State of Ohio, relative to the repeal of the charter of the Ohio and Erie Rail Road. They are important as going to show the state of feeling in that State in regard to the proposed measure. They are important, because they bring the matter straight home to the Pittsburghers and the friends of the Central Rail Road, and tell them in so many words that if they persist in this unjust course, the people of Ohio will retaliate! How will they retaliate? By stopping their favorite road at the Ohio line! This would be right—it would be just—and that Ohio will adhere to this *unanimous* pledge, we have every confidence! Let Pittsburgh, therefore beware! The chalice she has prepared for the lips of others, she may be compelled to taste herself;

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That we recognize, as among the most important provisions of the federal constitution, those which prohibit all restrictions upon the freedom of commerce between the several states; and are assured that, to these provisions may justly be attributed much of that advance in population, in wealth, in happiness, and in all the elements of prosperity which has rendered the United States without a parallel in the history of nations.

Resolved, That the liberal policy which has hitherto pervaded the legislation of the several states, with reference to internal improvements, designed to facilitate commercial intercourse between the several states, has borne ample testimony alike to the fidelity of those states to the spirit as well as the letter of our common constitution, and to the enlightened views of the respective state Legislatures.

Resolved, That this body has learned with regret, that the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is at this time seriously contemplating a departure from that liberal policy that has so long characterized her own and the action of her sister states on this subject, by the repeal of the charter of the Ohio and Erie Railroad Company.

Resolved, That we cannot but regard this as an attempt to force from its natural channel a large portion of the commerce of the Northern states, and compel the same to seek the seaboard through the line of improvements constructed by the State of Pennsylvania, from which can flow nothing but disappointment to herself and injury to those states whose products she covets.

Resolved, That the State of Ohio sincerely deprecates a system of countervailing, retaliatory enactments in the legislation of any of the states of this Union; and while she most solemnly protests against a course of conduct on the part of her sister state that will render the adoption of measures so odious, necessary for her own protection, she deems it due to her own dignity, to the interest of her citizens and the welfare of her sister states to declare that, if it shall be found to be the settled determination of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the great line of railroad communication between the seaboard and the West, along the southern shores of the lakes shall be interrupted and broken by her refusal of the right of way, or the same through her territory bordering upon the shore of Lake Erie, then will a resort to measures of retalation become the imperative duty of this state, from the performance of which, at the proper time, she will by no means shrink.

The resolutions were amended in the House as follows:

Resolved, That the Governor of this state be requested to forward a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of the state of Pennsylvania, with a request that the same may be laid before the Legislature of the state last aforesaid.

"By way of indicating the state of public sentiment in this meridian, we feel safe in saying that nine tenths of the citizens of Erie County are in favor of General Banking and Homestead Exemption Laws."—*Gazette.*

We did not notice the above when it first appeared in the *Gazette*, and we now allude to it only because we find it quoted by the whig press in other portions of the State, as indicating public opinion in this county. So long as the Gazette assumes to speak for the whig party, we have nothing to say—but when it puts itself forward as a Sir Oracle for the Democracy, we beg leave to object. It is very probable that a large portion of the whig party of this county *are* in favor of a General Banking law, but as that *entire* party does not constitute "nine tenths" of our citizens, the intention is doubtless to represent the Democracy as favorable to such a measure also. We are pleased to say however, that *such is not the fact*—the Democracy of Erie stand where they have ever stood, utterly opposed to the banking sys em If this is not their sentiment we do not know them. In regard to the passage of a Homestead exemption law the *Gazette's* estimate of public sentiment, we presume, is very nearly correct. We would fain believe that there is not even *one tenth* opposed to the passage of so humane and just a measure—a measure so eminently in consonance with the enlightened and progressive spirit of the age, and calculated more than any other one yet proposed, to equalize and secure the blessings of a competence to future generations.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.—A bill has passed the House of Representatives organizing a State Department for the Interior. It proposes to relieve the other departments of much labor. There is to be a Secretary, with a salary of six thousand dollars, and a Chief Clerk, of two thousand. It is to take from the State Department the census and the patent office; from the treasury, light-houses, pensions, &c., from the War Department, invalid pensions, Indian offices, &c., from the Navy, naval pensions; and from the Executive the control of the penitentiary, and the public buildings and grounds.

☞ *Impromptu on the election of* AUGUSTUS DRUM, democrat, over JOHNSON, whig, in the 23th senate district of Pennsylvania, from the Philadelphia *Ledger;*

Strange requisites for making laws
Pervade the minds of some—
And Johnson's left at home because
He could not beat—A. Drum.

IMPORTANT.—According to some of the papers Gen. Taylor is to be inaugurated in two vests, a black one and one of white Marseilles.

JOHN VAN BUREN'S LAST.—JOHN VAN BUREN met Mr. FILLMORE at the time of his last visit to Albany. "What are you going to do for us, Mr. FILLMORE, now that you are in office?" said the hopeful heir of honor "Do for you?" said the Vice President elect, good humoredly; "we shall do nothing—we don't know you." "GEN. TAYLOR will certainly redeem his pledge to us," said John. "Pledge! what pledge?" "The one he gave us at Buena Vista, not to leave his wounded behind him."

☞ In contradicting of the ridiculous story set afloat by the *Commercial* some time since that Horace Hawes, Esq., formerly of this city, had returned from California with *twenty three* barrells of Gold dust, our neighbor of the Crawford *Democrat*, commits almost as ridiculous a blunder, in representing that individual as Consul to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Hawes received the appointment of Consul to Tahiti, one of the Society Islands, a post which the Secretary of State could find no one else would accept. He, however, never reached his point of destination, but stoped at the Sandwich Islands, and commenced the practice of law.

☞ Our fair readers will bear in mind that we are not responsible for the following, and we only publish it to show our utter detestation of the scandalous insinuation it contains:

"As 'charity covereth a multitude of sins,' even so do long petticoats, cover a multitude of shins; to say nothing of un-darned stockings."

OYSTERS.—Speaking of Oysters, reminds us that Mr. Holmes, of the Reed House, keeps on hand a superior article, put up in cans and half cans, which he sells so very cheap that the admirers of this delicious shell-fish have no excuse for going without them. A specimen can, through some misterious agency, found its way on to our table the other day, and proved a truly delicious and acceptable present. It is said by some epicurian philosopher that a man is not sure of anything he sees, but *tasting*, he denominated, as the *naked truth*. In this particular case then, we may be said to speak the "*naked truth!*"

PROPOSED NEW COINAGE.—The *National Intelligencer* publishes a communication from Edward Hinckly, of Baltimore, in favor of the issue of seven cent silver coins, to obviate the use of copper cents. By the addition of seven cent pieces, all the other numbers may be formed. The suggestion is worthy the attention of Congress.

☞ A specimen gold dollar has been coined at the United States mint, about the size of a fourpence; the words "United States of America, 1848," outside of a wreath, are on one side, and on the other is the representation of a cap, with the word "Liberty" on it, encircled with the sun's rays.

☞ WHIGGERY TRIUMPHANT!—It may be of interest to some to know that *Tom Hyer*, the celebrated pugilist, who came off victor in a recent contest with *Yankee Sullivan*, is a good Whig, while his competitor is one of the Tammany Hall boys. He alleges that he was forced into the fight by repeated taunts and insults from Sullivan, that he had not desired it, and will not, if he can help it, engage in one again. Presuming that he has spoken the truth, the result proves that

"Thrice arm'd is he who has his quarrel just."—*Erie Gazette.*

Will the moral, church going, law abiding citizens of Erie county, believe that the above paragraph is from the *Erie Gazette?* If we could doubt our senses, we would'nt believe it—but we cannot—it is even so! We have seen a great deal of political exultation, but never have we heard a shout of political joy indulged in over the result of a *prize fight* before. "Whigery Triumphant," exclaims this *moral* paper, whose editor has on more than one occasion, during the heat of a political canvass, presumed to chide us for our Editorial course. "Whigery Triumphant," exultingly shouts this Editor who has shed rivers of "crocodile tears" over the barbarities of the Mexican war, and denounced the President as responsible for all the loss of life, misery, immorality and crime, consequent upon that war. "Thrice aimed is he who has his quarrel just," *piously* signs this preacher of morals and religion, over the result of a *prize fight* between two bullies for ten thousand dollars a side! Reader, did you ever see a *prize fight?* We presume not—such things are not common in this section—let us therefore describe the *modus operandi* of this "whig victory!" and if we borrow some of our delinations *from* a cotemporary, it is only to render the picture more life-like and complete. The scene of action, then, is a lonely field on the Chesapeake. The spectators surround a ring, whose limits are described by a cord attached to numerous stakes. The actors are two men, half naked, who expose their brawny chests to the gaze of breathless hundreds, and glare fiercely into each others eyes before they begin their work. It is an interesting work. These men have been training for the scene for many months; for months they have been carefully educating their sinews, for the day's glory. Here stands Sullivan, grim and scowling—the representative, (according to the *Gazette*) of the "ignorant locofocos." There Hyer, a noble image of mere animal beauty, the champion of "all the learning and decency" in the land. If Sullivan pounds Hyer until he cries "enough!" then Sullivan gets ten thousand dollars, and Sullivan's friends *make* at least twenty thousand dollars, and—"whigery" is not "triumphant!" But if Hyer so beats and mangles Sullivan, that the poor wretch has only time amid his hot breathings, and with swollen tongue hanging from bloody jaws, to yelp "*enough!*" *why then Hyer gets* the ten thousand dollars, Hyer's friends make their twenty thousand dollars, and—"whigery is triumphant!" That is the condition of this impressive tournament! And to work they go—pounding, mangling, bru sing, while the spectators hold their breath, howl and blaspheme by fits. Saw you ever so gallant a fight. "Thrice arm'd is he who has his quarrel just." *Blood flows—an eye is dug from its* socket—a rib is broken—a forehead drips blood until the eyes are blind—a jaw is torn from the very joint—and still the gallant work goes on! One, two, three, four times the combatants have been brought to the scratch, and—"whigery" *is not* yet "triumphant!" Bets run high on Sullivan!—five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten,—the tune changes—*Hyer is the favorite with the betters*—howls succeed pauses of death-like stillness, and curses trample fast on the heels of huzzas. But still the gallant work goes on! The sky is blue above, the wave luminous as it breaks on the shores of the Island—eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen times, at the call of the "bottle-holders" two human beings have promptly come to the *"scratch

ews of the Week.

...ppt to the Observer and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh papers.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—3 P. M.

...eeley sends a despatch to the Tribune, dated ...ton, Sunday Feb. 18th saying—Hon. John M. ... has been offered the office of Secretary of State, ...e new Administration. I have seen a letter of ...lor tendering to the distinguished Delaware ... the first place in his cabinet.

...sick from New Orleans, Thursday Feb. 15th, ...C. S. Mail steamship Isthmus arrived here af... of 3 weeks from Chagres by Havana. 20 ...amed as passengers in her.

...leans papers to the 10th inst., state that the ...ther, had arrived from Chagres with dates to ... of January. She brings no gold, but confirms ...erious accounts received, as regards its abun...

...t from a letter in the Journal of Commerce, ... Francisco, Dec. 26th, says—"There are no ...ws, no protection, for citizens. There are ... of citizens requiring protection. There is no ... our gold goes to Valparaiso and Mazatlan for ... is sold for $14 per oz., and six per cent is ... Mexicans and Chilinois for the privilege of ... Murder and highway robbery are of every ...rrence. Many and many a poor fellow is way... his life taken without its ever being known to ... The brig Malek Adel, with $20,000 in gold ... Cayuga, with $30,000, and the Laura Ann, ..., had sailed from San Francisco, for ports in ... to purchase goods.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.

...sh last night, dated at Harrisburg, Pa., says—...peaker of the Assembly received and laid before ... a telegraphic despatch from the Speaker of the ... of Representatives, announcing that they ...ed resolutions protesting against a contemplated ... Pennsylvania legislature of the act granting ... to the Ohio and Erie railroad through ..., and declaring their intention to resort to ... retaliation in case the right of way should be ...

...House yesterday, the Mexican indemnity bill ...188, nays 8.

...ipping expenses of the Chippewa Indian del... Washington, was passed.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—7 P. M.

...mercial Morning Courier of the 14th inst. ...ccounts of the magnificent banquet in honor of ... Taylor, given on the evening of the 12th.— ...ere present. The 6th regular toast was "Gen. ... he is both a Virginian—In his boyhood and ...manhood, a Kentuckian—His glorious achieve... upon the country's battle-fields, have made him ... the property of the nation—His wisdom and ...ntelligence honors the Chief Magistrate of a great ... the benefactor of the world."

...r in his reply said:

...TLEMEN AND GENTLEMEN:—I am sincerely ... you for the complimentary toast which has ...n drunk and for the reception it has met with from ...e you here assembled.

...ave not escaped the praises lavished upon my past ... and the suggestions made in relation to the fu... more than once thou any hope I have found my... to indulge.

...born and a Virginian by birth but I removed to this ... when I was a child of that ancient common... While I venerate the State of my nativity, it is ... that spent the days of my youth, and all the asso... of boyhood and of early manhood are connected ... scenes which surround me.

...ave always disclaimed a large share of the merit of ... movements of the battle field you have so kindly ...d, as justly due to the gallant soldiers, volunteers ... regulars whom I had the good fortune to command. ...gard to the new line of duties to which I have ...n assigned, it may be allowed me who have spent ... than forty years in a different service, to distrust ...bility to meet the expectations of the public. The ...gent freemen of the Union have signified their de... to see the administration of public affairs brought ... the principles and practices of our first Presi... It will be my aim to do their will. Whatever ... I shall commit to the discharge of this high trust, ... be attributed to the head and not to the heart—for I ...upon the partiality which confers the highest station ...rth upon me, do construe in a spirit of forbearance, ...ess whilst filling an office for which I had no aspira...

...declined being a candidate for the Presidency till a ... of duty constrained me to yield to the wishes of ...people. May I not hope that those who conferred ...great honor on me without solicitation on my part, ... do me the justice to believe that I shall serve them ...an eye simply to the best interests of the whole ...try.

...I shall be able in any degree to equal the expecta... of my countrymen, it will amply compensate me ...y labor or the inquietude I may have to undergo.— ...you thank you for this generous and enthusiastic de...stration, and in conclusion permit me to offer the fol...ing sentiment:

...the People of Kentucky—Unsurpassed by any other, in ...ligence, virtue or valor.

The General afterwards told an amusing story and ...k a lively part in the banquet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21—3 P. M.

A despatch from Wheeling last night says Gen. Taylor ...suite were detained several miles above the mouth ...e Muskingum, by the steamer grounding. He would ...ve the river at Wheeling and proceed by the National ...d to Brownsville, and thence by way of Cumberland ...d Baltimore to Washington, not stopping at Pittsburgh ...s contemplated. He was to leave Wheeling this morn...

NEW YORK, Feb. 22d.

Daniel D. Brayton, charged with abducting slaves from ...District of Columbia has been granted a new trial.

The Herald's correspondent at Washington says, that ...y is infected with pickpockets and robbers. Every ...ght some one is knocked down and robbed.

A despatch dated Uniontown, Feb. 21st, says, Gen. Taylor and suite have arrived in that town. The Gen. ...s welcomed with a speech by Mr. Oliphant, to which ...eplied briefly. He leaves this morning for Cumber...nd.

The New Orleans Crescent has a letter from Corpus ...risti which states that 15,000 persons of all nations ...e left the province of New Mexico for the gold dig... that a conducta of $20,000 of silver recently left ...e for San Joan de los Lagos for the gold regions of ...California to purchase gold dust Another with $800,000 ...r the same purpose. Gen. Mega has arrived at Ca... Largo in command of 200 troops to be stationed on the ...k of the Rio Grande to prevent smuggling.

A Naval dispatch to the government of Carracas rela...ng to the defeat of Paroo, on the 15th, appears in the Journal of Commerce by an arrival from Venezuela.— The house in which Parse's party were quartered was attacked and burned in the night after a desperate resistance. The letter says that great numbers perished in the flames More than 100 were drowned in their flight to save themselves by getting on board the steamer. A great portion met their death by blindly rushing on the bayonets of the soldiers of the government, who in the darkness were compelled to drive them back with their weapons More than 500 prisoners were brought in as soon as daylight. Few escaped.

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY," for Coughs, Asthma, Influenza, Consumption, &c. We do not wish to trifle with the lives of the afflicted, and we sincerely ...ld ourselves to make no assertions as to the virtues of this ...edicine, and to hold out no hope to suffering humanity, which ...t will not warrant. But when so many hundreds, who ...d been given up by their friends as a sure prey to consumption, ...ve been restored to entire health by Dr. Wistar's Balsam—we ...never hold out peace while so many around us are fast sinking ...to the grave for the want of a salutary remedy.

...ry WISTAR'S Balsam, and restored health will be your re... Read the advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

On the 20th inst., in North East, by the Rev. Mr. ...ne, Mr. G. W. WARREN, and Miss ANN GREER, all ...of that place.

On the 22d inst., by the Rev. A. G. Laurie, Mr. T. ...ERSON to ISABELL, and Miss SARAH JANE DOUGH...

DIED.

On 21st inst., in Millcreek, after lingering some weeks from the effects of an unfortunate accident, during which he exhibited a spirit of calm resignation, Mr. JOHN RUSSEL, aged 39 years.

On the 23 ult., after a protracted illness, Mr. SAMUEL BROWN, of Greene township, aged about 90 years.

On the 25th ult., at Bellevue, O., of consumption, on his way home from Cincinnati, Mr. ELIAS WARFEL., in his 21st year.

At Springfield, on the 22d ult., of consumption, Mr. SANFORD D. KENT, in his 21st year.

A FRESH SUPPLY

OF the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*, just received and for sale by the agent, T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Feb'y 21, 1849. No 1, Perry Block.

COFFEE—Old Government Java, Laguira, Cuba, St. Domingo, and Rio Coffee. Also, a general assortment of Wet and Dry Groceries, which will be sold at a very small advance from cost, to make room for a new supply, at No. 1, Perry Block, by
Erie, Feb'y. 21, 1849. T. W. MOORE.

SUGARS.—Loaf, Lump, Pulverised, Porto Rico, Havana, and New Orleans Sugars, for sale as cheap as the cheapest, at No. 1, Perry Block, by T. W. MOORE.
Erie, Feb'y 21, 1849. 4t

Store Room for Rent.

THE Store Room, No. 2, Commercial Exchange, now occupied as a Clothing store, for rent. Possession given immediately. Enquire of MOSES KOCH,
Erie, Feb. 21, 1849. Commercial Exchange.

ERIE ACADEMY.

THE Spring Term of the Erie Academy commences on Monday, Feb. 26, under the superintendence of
MR. J. HENRY BLACK, A. B.,
Teacher of Languages and the Natural Sciences.
MR. EDWARD F. B. ORTON, A. B.,
Teacher of Mathematics and German.
MR. DANIEL P. ENSIGN,
Teacher in English Literature, Penmanship & Vocal Music, and
MISS EUSEBIA JOHNSON,
Teacher in the Female Department and in the French Language.

Tuition per Quarter.

In the Languages,	$4 00
In Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c.,	3 00
In Primary Studies,	2 00

The regular time for admission is at the beginning or middle of the term. No one will be admitted for less than half a quarter.

From the pleasant and healthful location of the Academy, the advantages which it possesses of Philosophical and Astronomical apparatus, and the ability of the teachers, both to impart knowledge and to discipline the conduct, it is confidentially believed that very superior inducements are presented to all who may be desirous of pursuing a course of systematic and thorough instruction. THOMAS H. SILL, Pres't.
G. A. ELLIOTT, Sec'y.
Erie, Feb'y. 17, 1849. td10

HOUSES FOR RENT.

THE Brick House situate at the southwest Corner of the Public Square, with barn and appurtenances, now occupied by Dr. Faulkner.

Also—Two dwellings, near the corner of Sassafras and Third Streets, and a house and lot on Fourth street, East of French st., are offered for rent on reasonable terms. Possession to be given on the 1st of April next. Enquire of E. BABBITT, Agent.
Erie, Feb. 21, 1849. 3t11

Executor's Notice.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY on the estate of Robert Smith late of Union township, dec'd., having been granted to the subscribers, notice is hereby given to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, to present them forthwith, legally authenticated for settlement. JOHN R. SMITH, } Ex's
JAS. D. SMITH, }
Union, Feb'y. 10, 1849. 6t30

CALIFORNIA GOLD
DISCOVERED BY
SIGNOR D'ALVEAR'S GOLDOMETOR!!
THE GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE!

Or Secret art of finding Mines of Gold, Silver, Iron, Lead, Copper, Coal, and other Mineral Riches.

The first discovery of Gold in California was made by DON JOSE D'ALVEAR, an eminent Spanish Geologist, Chemist and Natural Philosopher, by means of a newly invented Magnetic instrument, called the

GOLDOMETER, o- GOLD-SE-KER'S GUIDE

Signor D'Alvear has just arrived at New York from the Gold regions of California, by way of Panama, Chagres, and New Orleans, bringing with him a very large quantity of Gold Ore, valued at nearly one million of Dollars, which he collected there long before the existence of the Gold mines became known to the residents of California generally.

HISTORY OF THE DISCOVERY.

Signor D'Alvear went out to California nearly two years ago, in consequence of certain information which he had received of the geological character of that country, with the firm belief that vast mines of precious metals would be revealed there upon careful investigation. He was encouraged to this enterprise, also, by his confidence in a certain Magnetic instrument which he had invented, called the "Goldometer," by whose aid he expected to be directed at once to the "Gold Placers," if any such existed.—Nor were his expectations disappointed. His scientific calculations proved to be founded in truth and profound wisdom, and his new instrument, the "Goldometer," fulfilled his highest hopes. In less than two months after reaching California, he struck upon one of the richest Gold mines in that country, upon an obscure branch of the Sacramento river, in a gorge of hills extremely rocky and difficult of access, and seldom visited by the native Californians. Designing his object under the pretence of purely scientific research, he obtained the aid of some fifteen or twenty simple and faithful Indians, and steadily pursued his task, collecting often more than $3,000 worth of Gold in a single day, which he conceal'd in a deep ravine, without exciting any suspicion whatever, until after the discovery of gold at Capt. Sutter's Mill, when the mountains were ransacked by gold seekers, and Signor D'Alvear's "gold placer," the richest in all California, was beset with greedy adventurers. It is now found that the real mines or sources of the gold, lie in the gorges of the mountains, and not in the beds or sands of the rivers. Previous to leaving California, Signor D'Alvear sold his instrument, the Goldometer, a very imperfect one, for $3,000. The person who purchased it confidently expects'd to make a hand-some fortune, by simply finding "gold placers" and selling the right of digging to the gold workers.

Manufacture of the Goldomet r and Publication of the Guido.

Signor D'Alvear, in compliance with the request of numerous scientific gentlemen, has commenced the manufacture of this new Magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, which he now offers for sale, in the United States, at the remarkable low price of THREE DOLLARS each, accompanied by full instructions for use, and a variety of Philosophical hints drawn from ancient and modern sciences, or the

ART OF FINDING MINES OF GOLD!

Silver, Platinum, Quicksilver, Coal, Iron, Copper, Lead, and other mineral Riches, the whole being given in a publication called the

GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE!

This new work, and the GOLDOMETER, are both now ready for sale.

The GOLDOMETER is so simple an instrument, that a child may learn to operate with it in five minutes. It is not affected by climate, moisture, or any other known cause, (except the natural magnet,) and will retain its power of pointing out mineral riches in the earth for any number of years. By the aid of the Guide any person may use the mv ument at once with perfect success.

FARMERS AND LAND OWNERS.

Farmers and Land Owners throughout the United States, who have reason to suspect the existance of any kind of Mineral riches upon their lands, should avail themselves of this opportunity to test that fact, by the surest of all known tests, before the abundance of discoveries in all parts of the country shall have lessened this source of wealth in their estate.

ADVENTURES TO CALIFORNIA.

Persons going to California cannot make a better investment than by purchasing one of these instruments, which will not only be worth fifty times its value there, to sell again—but will be of inestimable worth to those who go in search of Gold, as has been proved by the most abundant experiment both in California and the United States.

TESTIMONIALS.

Signor D'Alvear does not deem it necessary to encumber this notice with a long list of testimonials, in proof of the value of his GOLDOMETER, and GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE. The brilliant results of his labors in California, and the discovery, this very week, of fresh veins of gold in Virginia, and beds of Coal in Rhode Island, by its use, are alone sufficient to stamp it as the greatest discovery of the age. Nothing but the extreme cheapness of the instrument, and his desire to see it used for the benefit of mankind, induces him to dispose of it at the low price for which he offers it. Besides this, his own desire for wealth is nearly satisfied.

The following Testimonials, in proof of the value of the Goldometer, selected from a great number equally satisfactory, must suffice for the present

ASTOR HOUSE, New York, Dec. 21, 1848.

The undersigned, having this day witnessed the practical operation of Signor Jose D'Alvear's newly invented magnetic instrument, the GOLDOMETER, feel entirely satisfied that it possesses the extraordinary power of detecting Mineral ores hidden beneath the surface of the earth, and have no doubt that it will prove an invaluable aid in the discovery of the Mineral resources of the United States and the world.

J. R. DRAPER, JR., CHEMIST.
L. S. TIERMANN, MAGNETIC INS. MAKER.
G. S. DANA, GEOLOGIST.

LOS ANGELOS, CALIFORNIA, August, 1848.

This may certify that the undersigned is fully convinced that Signor JOSE DE ALVEAR, was the first discoverer of the Gold deposites of California, and that this discovery was made by the aid of a Magnetic instrument called the GOLDOMETER, which I have seen successfully applied to the discovery of veins of Gold ore, in places where no indications of that substance appeared upon the surface of the earth.

T. W. SHERMAN, LIEUT. 3d ARTILLERY, U. S. ARMY.

NO AGENTS.

In consequence of the difficulty of finding faithful agents, and of preventing frauds, where articles of this nature are sent out for general sale, Signor D'Alvear has determined to sell none of his works or instruments unless ordered by letters sent directly to him, when the desired publication, will be forwarded under his signature and seal, so that all doubt as to its genuineness may be removed.

BEWARE OF ALL IMITATIONS of this Instrument which may hereafter appear, as the secret of imparting the Gold Detecting power is known to no person whatever, except the original inventor.

The GOLDOMETER, and GOLD-SEEKER'S GUIDE will both be sent by mail, closely enveloped and sealed, and therefore not subject to inspection by postmasters, for the sum of THREE DOLLARS, sent post paid to SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR, Box 1713, New York City. The instrument is very light, and the Guide is printed on thin paper—so that the charge by mail, or express, will be very small to any part of the United States.—The price of the GOLD SEEKERS GUIDE alone, is ONE DOLLAR, sent as above. Address,

SIGNOR JOSE DE ALVEAR,
Box 2713, New York City.

OFFICE for the sale of the GOLD SEEKER'S GUIDE and GOLDOMETER, No. 38 CENTRE St., New York City, where visiters may see several casks of California Gold, in the rough state, as extracted by Signor D'Alvear from the Sacremento Mines and also witness the operation of the GOLOMETER, when held within the magnetic influence of the metal, and the unerring manner in which it indicates the presence of that and other metalic substances.
Jan. 20, 1849.

Buffalo and Pittsburgh

WHITE LEAD—100 kegs ground in oil, for sale by
[Nov. 28.] BURTON & PERKINS.

BUFFALO Rectified Whiskey, Gin, Pork, Flour, Salt, White Fish, Sperm and Tallow Candles, for sale by
BAKER & LYNCH.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. No. 123 Cheapside.

Brass Clocks.

EIGHT DAY and 30 Hour Clocks, various kinds, for sale by the Box or single one, very cheap by G. LOOMIS & CO,
Jan. 13, 1848. State street.

GUNS & PISTOLS.—Double and Single Barrel Guns and Pistols, Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Game) Bags, Percussion Caps, Worms and Cutters, at G. LOOMIS & CO's.
Erie, Jan. 13, 1849.

GLUE and Sand Paper, by
Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

299 GALLONS Linseed Oil and Spirits of Turpentine, by
Nov. 6, CARTER & BROTHER.

ANNUAL STATEMENT

Of the Commissioners of Erie County for the year 1848.

In compliance with law, the Commissioners of the County of Erie make the following exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year A. D. 1848, to which is annexed a statement of the Duplicates of County and State taxes levied on each township and borough in the County, for said year. Also, a statement of the outstanding Debts due the county, as per Auditor's Report of January 1, 1849.

RECEIPTS.

Cash in the Treasury January 1st, 1848,	$8,707 91
UNSEATED LANDS.	
Amount received on Unseated Lands, 1843,	8 44
" " " 1846, s & c.	1,284 09
" " " 1847, "	1,116 28
" " " 1848, co.	6 85
COLLECTORS.	
Amount received of Collectors, 1843, county,	1 50
" " " 1846, "	88 90
" " " 1847, "	331 91
" " " 1847, on pers'nl now co.	22 80
" " " 1848, state and county,	18,030 01
" " " 1848, st. on personal	409 15
FINES AND FEES.	
Am't. of fines and Jury fees pd in by M. W. Caughey Sh'ff.	432 38
MISCELLANEOUS.	
Am't. received of A. Hubbard, on sale of Stray,	19 35
" " M. Jackson " "	10 00
" " Isaac Webster " "	40 00
" " I. Bassett, exonerated tax.	28
" " S. P. Hardy, on tract return'd in error,	2 00
" " of Commonwealth being 5 per cent. on state taxes 1848 for advance payment,	473 68
Total am't. of receipts, including state tax received,	$31,611 39

EXPENDITURES.

FUEL.

Am't. paid for Coal and Wood for Jail, Court House and Commissioners' Office,	$210 51
INCIDENTAL.	
Amount paid for candles, postage, &c.,	23 43
Amount paid for conveying State funds to Pittsburgh,	17 00
	$10 43
COURT HOUSE.	
Am.t p'd E B Lyde, superintending the court house 1 yr	15 00
Amount paid S L. Forster half year,	7 50
Amt. p'd sundry persons for repairs, cleaning, &c.	32 41
	$54 91
OFFICES.	
Amount paid sundry persons or repairing Prothonotary and Recorder's offices,	5 04
PRISON EXPENSES.	
Amount p'd P E. Burton for boarding prisoners,	492 20
Amt p'd Dr. A Beebe 1 years sal. as physician for pris'rs,	15 00
Amount paid J. Dillon for boning prisoners	2 50
Amt. p'd sundry persons for clothing, beds, &c. for pris.	57 07
	$567 26
JAIL REPAIRS.	
Amt. paid sundry persons for repairing Jail,	129 20
INDEXES.	
Amt p'd Wilson King Esq making Indexs for Pro. office	60 00
PRINTING.	
Am't. p'd for publishing Annual Statement, Sheriff's Proclamation of Gen. and Pres. elections, advertising and blank forms, &c.	129 25
CORONER.	
Amt. paid Thos. Dillon, Esq. Coroner for holding Post Mortem Inquisitions,	226 00
PROTHONOTARY.	
Amount p'd Wilson King, Esq. Prothonotary and clerk of the several Courts, his fees for issuing Venires, certifying Jurors and constables fees and recording election returns	107 17
TOWNSHIP LINES.	
Amount p'd Messrs Millar, Taggart and Milliken, Commissioners to establish line of Harborcreek,	24 00
COUNTY BRIDGES.	
Amount paid A. Fuller and others for viewing site for County bridge,	16 00
Amt p'd Rodney Smith repairs on co. bridge at Girard,	25 00
	$41 00
AUDITORS 1848.	
Amount paid James Chambers, Esq.	12 00
" Jas. H. Campbell, "	12 00
" John Wood, "	12 00
" W. A. Galbraith, Esq., auditing Pro. and Recorder's fees.	10 50
	$46 50
STATIONARY AND BOOKS.	
Amount paid O. Spafford and others for Dockets for Pro. and R. & Recorder's offices, and for paper, ink and quills for Com. office and Court,	119 57
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.	
Am't p'd Wm. E. Marvin, Esq. for 30 days as county Commissioner,	51 00
Am't paid Wm. Campbell, Esq., 47 days,	70 50
" H. A. Hills, " 62 "	93 00
" G. W. Brecht, " 13 "	19 50
	$237 00
REFUNDED TAXES	
Amt paid, refunded to sundry persons for lands purchased at Treasurer's sales, which were assessed, returned and sold in error,	26 63
CLERK HIRE.	
Amt. paid Commissioners and Auditors Clerk,	550 00
POOR HOUSE.	
Amt. paid the Directors' requisition of 1848 in full,	2,500 00
JURORS.	
Amt p'd Traverse Jurors in Com, Pleas & Quar. Sess.	1,377 52
Amt. paid Grand Jurors.	454 31
	$1,831 83
COURT CRIER AND TIP STAVES.	
Amount paid E. B. Lytle, Crier,	65 75
" P. Bryant, Tip Stave,	59 00
" D. Bran. " "	40 25
	$162 00
SIDE WALKS.	
Amount paid sundry persons for excavating and laying sidewalks on county lots and in front of the Court House, including plank for same.	55 40
TOWNSHIP ELECTIONS.	
Amt paid Constables for giving notice of election and notifying officers elected,	105 88
Amt paid several election boards for holding elections March, '48, including making returns and attendance of Assessors,	269 02
	$374 90
GENERAL ELECTION.	
Amt paid Assessors for posting up lists of taxables and Attending Elections,	63 50
Balance paid do for 1847.	3 50
Amount paid the several election boards for holding the general election on the 2d Tuesday in Oct. 1848, and making returns,	356 50
	$425 50
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.	
Amount paid the several election boards for holding the Presidential election on the 1st Tuesday in Nov. 1848 and making returns,	318 50
CONSTABLES RETURNS	
Amt paid Constables for making returns to courts of Quarter Sessions and attendance on Grand Jury,	164 05
COMMISSIONER'S COUNSEL.	
Amt paid J. P. Vincent, Esq. one years salary,	50 00
SHERIFF.	
Amt. paid M. W. Caughey, Esq. Sheriff, for conveying convicts to Penitentiary and House of Refuge,	261 53
Amt. paid for summoning Jurors,	87 00
	$349 53
COMMONWEALTH CONTS.	
Amt. paid Dept. Attorney General, Sheriff, Clerk of Quarter Sessions and witnesses in Comon'w'th cases,	610 37
ASSESSORS PAY.	
Amt paid the several Assessor for taking the assessment for the year 1849, to wit:	
Jas. M. Sterrett, assessor east ward, Erie,	$25 00
Wm. Hoskinson, " West " "	34 00
Simeon Dunn, " Millcreek,	40 00
A. F. Shadduck " Harborcreek,	24 00
Thos. Sillimon, " North East tp.	25 00
Wm. E. Ward " North East bor.	15 00
Wm. Parker, " Greenfield,	14 00
Timothy Butler, " Venango,	20 37
P. G. Reim, " Waterford,	2 00
John R. Rouse, " Amity,	15 13
Elisha Hatch, " Wayne,	18 13
Herman Heath, " Concord,	23 00
Wm. Putnam, " Union,	18 00
Wm. Lenox, " Le Bœuff,	23 39
Lewis Sedgwick. " Waterford tp.	27 00
James Hays, " Waterford bor.	16 00
E. O. Pinney, " Greene,	27 00
Oren Reed " M'Kean,	21 00
Wm. Port, " Washington,	30 13
Wm. True, " Edinboro',	8 63
Orren G. Wood, " Franklin,	12 00
John W. Pettis, " Elkcreek,	22 13
Elijah Burton, " Conneaut,	31 25
Jacob Ruhle, " Fairview,	20 00
Johnston Rea, " Girard tp.	22 00
John B. Clark, " Girard bor.	10 00
James F Simmons " Springfield,	32 38
	$392 65
TREASURER.	
Amount of commission allowed John S. Brown, Esq., County treasurer, by the Commissioners with the approbation of the County Auditors, being 4½ per cent. on $13,273 70, amount of County, Road and School Warrants redeemed by him and cancelled by the County Auditors	373 22
STATE FUNDS.	
Amount paid to the Commonwealth, being the State's proportion of the cash received on Taxes, to wit:	
Received on Unseated Lands. 1846,	550 32
" " " 1847,	515 19
Whole amount of State tax for 1848 on county rates and levies, advanced and paid in full, except State tax on unseated lands not yet collected.	9,335 43
Whole amount of State tax on excess of occupations, offices, watches, carriages, &c., year 1848,	411 61
Total amount of State Tax paid,	$10,813 55
Total amount of disbursements, including amount of State tax collected and paid over to the Commonw'th,	$21,452 52
Amt. cash in Treas'y, per Audit'rs Report Jan. 1, 1849	10,108 87
	$31,561 39
Add for warrants redeemed, issued prior to 1848,	50 20
	$31,611 59

NOTE.—The commissions and allowances to Collectors on their Duplicates settled during the year, are not embraced in the foregoing statement, in as much as they were neither received into or paid out of the Treasury, but are as follows, to wit: Abatements on tax on unseated land

year 1846, for errors in returns,		$13 65
do do 1847, do		10 01
Lost taxes allowed Collectors year	1848,	259 66
Fees allowed Collectors	1848,	1053 02
Exonerations allowed Sheriff Caughey on fines and fees not collectable,		360 00
		$1,616 95

STATEMENT

Of the balances outstanding Jan. 1, 1849, as per Auditor's report.
Balance outstanding on Unseated Lands for the year 1848, State and county, $911 05

BALANCES DUE FROM COLLECTORS.

Asa Pratt, Wattsburg,	1843,	county,	17 32
Ira Shadduck, Greenfield,	1846,	"	16 67
John Bennett, Venango,	1847,	"	34 34
Isaac Miller, Girard,	1847,	"	29 05
" "	1847,	St. on personal, now co.	21 00
Isaac Reynolds, Venango,	1848,	now county,	57 00
Asel Gates, Wattsburg,	1848,	"	47 25
Jacob Comstock, Amity,	1848,	"	8 97
Levi Covey, Union,	1848,	"	24 09
Jacob Sharp, Le Bœuff,	1848,	"	13 38
Squire J. Trask, Waterfd tp	1848,	"	29 51
B. F. Norris, Greene,	1848,	"	202 26
P. Burlingham, Washingt'n	1849,	"	13 20
S. Johnston, Fairview,	1848,	"	159 25
Amount St. tax outstanding	1848,	"	5 46

DUE FROM INDIVIDUALS.

A. Scott, former Sheriff, fines and fees,	171 09
E. W. M. Blaine, " " "	305 11
W. E. M'Nair, " " "	393 77
James M. Sterrett, interest on A. Miller's old account	180 68
M. W. Caughey, Sheriff, fines and fees in his hands for collection,	207 02
	$2,998 46

D. F. Norris, Collector of Greene, has paid into the Treasury $413 since the settlement.

Mr. Burlingham has paid in full since settlement.

STATEMENT

Of the amount of Duplicates of County, Poor and State Taxes levied on each of the respective Townships and Boroughs in the county of Erie, being 30 cents county and poor, and thirty cents State tax on every one hundred dollars of the valuation for the year 1848.

Townships.	Collectors	Total am't. of county, poor, & State taxes levied on co'y rates.	State tax on excess of occupation, office's, carriages and watches.
East ward, Erie,	W. Himrod,	$2,592 33	$203 03
West Ward, "	P. E. Burton,	2,023 51	145 55
Millcreek,	John Dunn,	2,493 51	75
Harborcreek,	T. Culbertson,	1,129 93	4 75
North East tp.	Arden Heath,	1,338 89	3 00
North East Bor,	R. Brawley,	298 51	9 50
Greenfield,	Jos. W. Peck,	209 87	
Venango,	I. Reynolds,	429 10	
Waterburg,	Asel Gates,	178 69	3 75
Amity,	J. Comstock,	230 88	
Wayne,	Eliab Perkins,	301 00	3 00
Concord,	J. M. Fay,	310 15	1 00
Union,	Levi Covey,	377 58	
Le Bœuff,	Jacob Sharp,	546 03	75
Waterford town'p	S. J. Trask,	621 41	
Waterford borough,	H. Hamilton,	331 42	20 00
Greene,	B. F. Norris,	793 96	
M'Kean,	G. Johnson,	1,067 27	
Washington,	P. Burlingham,	771 25	
Elkenboro,	E. W. Twichell,	90 17	1 00
Franklin,	J. Robinson,	293 72	
Elkcreek,	Job Reed,	589 77	75
Conneaut,	T. Robinson,	796 01	
Fairview,	S. Johnson,	1,235 09	2 00
Girard township,	Samuel Blair,	1,171 45	2 5
Girard Borough,	Jonah Howe,	193 55	
Springfield,	D. Mershon,	1,272 69	12 75
		$21,490 71	$419 45

Amt. of County tax, which includes fees for collection, lost tax and unseated lands, $8,481 34
Amt. of Poor tax levied by requisition of Directors of the Poor, $2,500 00
Amt. of State tax levied, $10,579 82

ROAD FUNDS.

JOHN S. BROWN, Esq. Treasurer in account with Road Funds.

DR.

To cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1848, as per Auditor's Report,		$35 40
To cash received on Unseated Lands for year 1845, per Treasurer's Report,		7 50
To cash rec'd on Unseated Lands for 1846,		1,138 25
" " 1847		928 52
		$2,119 67

CR.

By amount of Road Warrants redeemed for years previous to 1848,		17 60
By amount redeemed for 1848	1,161 37	
Deduct abatements,	30 27—1,134 10	
By amount redeemed for 1847,	978 02	
Deduct abatements,	40 40— 938 52	
By cash in the Treasury Road Funds,		30 05
		$2,119 67

SCHOOL FUNDS.

DR.

To cash in the Treasury Jan. 1, 1848, as per Auditor's Report,	$12 24
To cash rec'd on Unseated Lands 1846, per Treasurer's Report,	471 72
To cash rec'd on Un eated Lands 1847,	511 81
	$995 77

CR.

By amount of School Warrants redeemed for years previous to 1846,		27 50
By amount redeemed for 1846,	424 17	
Deduct abatements,	5 73—418 34	
By amount redeemed for 1847,	511 81	
Deduct abatements,	4 68—507 13	
By cash in the Treasury School Funds		32 00
		$995 77

We the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Erie, duly elected and sworn to Audit and Settle the public accounts of said County, having met at the office of the County Commissioners, and having carefully examined and compared the accounts and vouchers of the Commissioners and Treasurer of the County aforesaid for the year A. D. 1848, do report that we find them correct, and that we find a balance of cash in the Treasury of the County funds of ten thousand one hundred and eight dollars and eighty-seven cents, and of Road funds of thirty dollars and fivecents, and of School funds of thirty-two dollars and sixty-six cents and a balance outstanding of two thousand nine hundred and eighty-eight dollars and forty-six cents, (which amount includes the balance of uncollected State taxes.) Given under our hands and seals at Erie, this 17th day of January 1849.

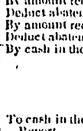
JAMES CHAMBERS,
JOHN WOOD,
JOHN EAGLEY,
County Auditors.

We the undersigned, Commissioners of Erie County, do certify that the foregoing statement is a full exhibit of the Receipts and Expenditures of said County for the year A. D 1848.

WM. CAMPBELL,
H. A. HILLS,
G. W. BRECHT,
County Commissioners.

Attest,
D. M'ALLASTER, *Clerk.*
Commissioner's Office, }
Erie, Feb. 1st, 1849. } 4t38

NEW CLOTHING STORE.



JOHN M. JUSTICE returns his sincere thanks to his friends and the Public in general, for the liberal patronage extended to him, and would beg leave to inform them that he has just Opened at

NO. 8, BONNELL BLOCK STATE ST.,

a large and good assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, which, owing to the tightness of the money market in the eastern cities, he has purchased from the Importers at a great sacrifice, which enables him to offer the best bargains ever before heard of in this market. Among his stock may be found fine French, English and American Cloths and Cassimeres, which will be made up to order and warranted. Also, ready made Dress and Frock Coats, Overcoats, and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests, Shirts and Drawers, Hdkfs. and Suspenders, which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest. Persons wishing to purchase clothing for Cash, will do well to call and examine goods and prices, as my goods are cut by myself, and made in Erie by the best hands that can be had, without regard to price, and are warranted to be as well made as any Shop in Erie makes. Persons wishing clothing, can have their measure taken and clothing made, and if not suited with them when done, they will not be asked to take them.

Custom work and Cutting done on the most reasonable terms and warranted.

☞ No charge for showing goods—call and examine for yourselves at No. 8, BONNELL BLOCK,
Erie, Sept. 27, 1848. State S.

COME AT LAST!—Those Steel Beads, Clasps, Tassels, Slides, Rings and Buckles, new and fresh. Also, a variety of Steel Bags and Purses, ready made, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

SILVER SPOONS—You can find a large assortment of Ware of various Patterns and newest styles of manufacture, warranted as pure as coin, at LEWIS' GOTHIC HALL.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—Brocha, Cashmere, M. de Laine S. Wool, Plaid, &c., will be found cheap at
Oct. 6. TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

LAST CHANCE

FOR PREMIUM DAGUERREOTYPES.

ALL who wish to secure MINIATURES of them

THE WEEKLY OBSERVER

IS PUBLISHED

BY B. F. SLOAN,

CORNER OF STATE ST. AND THE PUBLIC SQUARE,

ERIE, PA.

TERMS OF THE PAPER.

City subscribers by the carrier, at $2,00
By mail, or at the office, in advance, 1,50

☞ If not paid in advance, or within three months from the time of subscribing, two dollars will be charged.

☞ All communications *must* be post paid.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Cards not exceeding 4 lines, one year.	$3,00
One square " "	10,00
do. do. six months,	6,00
do. do. three months,	3,00

Transient advertisements, 50 cents per square, of fifteen lines or less, for the first insertion; 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

☞ Yearly advertisers have the privilege of changing at pleasure, but at no time are allowed to occupy more than two squares, *and to be limited to their immediate business.*

Advertisements not having other directions, will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BAKER & LYNCH,

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in Groceries Provisions, Salt, Whitefish, Wines, Liquors, Segars, Nails, Bread, Crackers, &c., &c., Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

ALFRED KING,

Wholesale & Retail dealer in Groceries, Boat Stores, Provisions, and Pittsburgh manufactured articles; No. 2, Fleming Block, and 7th street, Canal Basin, Erie, Pa.

W. H. CUTLER,

Attorney & Counseller at Law, (Office in Spaulding's Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Collecting and commercial business will receive promptattension.

References.—A. P. Durlin, Esq., Benjamin Grenell, Esq.

JOSIAH KELLOGG,

orwarding & Commission Merchant, on the Pul'ne Dock, east of State street.

Coal, Salt, Plaster and White Fish, constantly for sale.

J. H. WILLIAMS,

Banker and Exchange Broker. Dealer in Bills of Exchange, Drafts, certificates of Deposite, Gold and silver coin, &c., &c. Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie, Pa.

WILCOX & CO.,

Dealers in Groceries of various kinds, Provisions, Fruits, Candies, Wines, Liquors, &c., opposite Eagle Hotel, next door to Williams' Exchange.

BENJAMIN F. DENNISON,

Attorney at Law, Cleveland, Ohio—Office on Superior street, in Atwater's Block. Refer to Chief Justice Parker, Cambridge Law School; Hon. Richard Fletcher, 10 State st., Boston; Hon. Samuel H. Perkins, 119 Walnut st., Philadelphia; Richard H. Kimball, Esq., 33 Wall street, New York. For testimonials, refer to this office.

WILSON & LATTIMORE,

Physicians and Surgeons. Office over the Erie Bank.

J. P. Wilson, M. D. Wm. P. Lattimore, M. D

GALBRAITHS & LANE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law—Office on Sixth street, west side of the Public Square, Erie, Pa.

J. B. JOHNSON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office in the County Building, up stairs, Erie.

JAMES C. MARSHALL,

Attorney at Law—Office up stairs in Tammany Hall building, north of the Prothonotary's office, Erie.

MURRAY WHALLON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law—Office over C. B. Wright's Store, entrance one door west of State street, on the Diamond, Erie.

I. ROSENZWEIG & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, &c., No. 1, Fleming Block, State street, Erie.

TIBBALS & DEWEY,

Dealers in Dry Goods, Dry Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, &c., No. III, Cheapside, Erie.

HENRY CADWELL,

Dealer in Hardware, Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., north side of the Diamond, and one door east of the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

T. W. MOORE,

Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Wines, Liquors, Candies, Fruit, &c., No 1, Perry Block, State street, Erie.

A. H. HITCHCOCK,

Dealer in Groceries and Provisions of all kinds, State street, three doors north of the Diamond, Erie.

BENJAMIN GRANT,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Commissioner of Deeds, Office in Tammany Hall, second story, six doors west of J. H. Williams' corner, Erie.

SMITH JACKSON,

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Lime, Iron, Nails, &c., 121, Cheapside, Erie, Pa.

WILLIAM RIBLET,

Cabinet Maker Upholster, and Undertaker, corner of State and Seventh streets, Erie.

JOSEPH KELSEY,

Manufacturer of Tin, Copper Sheet-iron ware, Air Tight stoves, Stove pipe, &c., corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

KELSO & LOOMIS,

General Forwarding, Produce and Commission Merchants; dealers in coarse and fine salt, Coal, Plaster, Shingles, &c. Public dock, west side of the bridge, Erie.

Erwin J. Kelso. W. W. Loomis.

WM. M. GALLAGHER,

General Forwarding and Commission Merchant, and dealer in Salt, Plaster, &c., Warehouse on the Public Dock west of the bridge, Erie.

WALKER & COOK,

General Forwarding, Commission and Produce Merchants, Second Ware-house east of the Public Bridge, Erie.

G. LOOMIS & Co.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, Silver, German Silver, Plated and Britannia Ware Cutlery, Military and Fancy Goods, State street, nearly opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie.

G. Loomis. T. M. Austin

CARTER & BROTHER,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, Glass, &c., No. 6, Reed House, Erie.

EAGLE HOTEL,

By Hiram L. Brown, corner of State street and the Public square, Erie, Eastern Western and Southern stage office.

JOEL JOHNSON,

Dealer in Theological, Miscellaneous, Sunday and Classical School Books, Stationery, &c., No. III, French street, Erie.

LYTLE & HAMILTON,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors, on the public square, a few doors west of State street, Erie.

L. WARREN,

Sash, Blind and Door Manufacturer, and dealer in glass, south east corner of 6th and State streets, Erie.

D. S. CLARK,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Ship Chandlery, Stone-ware, &c., &c., No. 142, French street, Erie.

O. D. SPAFFORD.

Dealer in Law, Medical, school Miscellaneous Books stationary, Ink, &c. State st., four doors below the Public square.

J. GOALDING,

Merchant Tailor, South side of the Public square, a few doors East of the Erie Bank.

DR. O. J. ELLIOTT,

Resident Dentist; Office and dwelling in the Brehe Block, on the East side of the Public Square, Erie. Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, from one to an entire set. Cavities teeth filled with pure Gold, and restored to health and usefulness. Teeth cleaned with instruments and Dentifrice so as to leave them of a pelucid clearness. All work warranted.

MOSES KOCH,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Ready Made Clothing, &c., Commercial Buildings, corner of French and Fifth streets, Erie.

S. DICKERSON,

Physician and Surgeon—Office at his residence on Seventh street, opposite the Methodist Church, Erie.

C. B. WRIGHT,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Crockery, Glass-ware, Iron Nails Leather, Oils, &c., corner of State street and the public square, opposite the Eagle Hotel, Erie

LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER,

Iron Founders, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, Hollow-ware, &c. State street, Erie.

BURTON & PERKINS,

Wholesale and Retail dealers in Drugs Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Groceries, &c. No. 5, Reed House, Erie.

New Goods.

We have this day received by express, a nice assortment of French Merino, Silk, Mohair, Tinbet cloth, Cashmere and M de Laine &c., at TIBBALS & DEWEY'S.

Erie, Oct. 6, 1848.

EXCHANGE OFFICE.

J. H. Williams, dealer in Foreign and Domestic Bills of exchange, Certificates of deposite, Gold and Silver coin, will buy and sell current and uncurrent money, negotiate time and sight drafts, make collections on all the Eastern cities, and make remittances at the lowest Banking rates.

Money received on Deposite and Eastern drafts constantly on hand at the lowest rates of premium.

Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Virginia, and Pennsylvania Bank notes, and those of most other States, bought and sold on the most reasonable terms.

Office directly opposite the Eagle Hotel, 2 doors from the corner, Erie, July 1, 1848.

MEDICAL WORKS.

JUST received from the publishers, Lea & Blanchard, Philadelphia, a large assortment of Medical Works, which will be sold at the publishers' prices; among which will be found:

Bartlett on Fevers,	Budd on Liver,
Boyle's Materia Medica and	Therapeutics,
Churchill's Midwifery,	Churchill on Females,
Ashwell on Females,	Cooper on Hernia,
Condie on Children,	Jones on the Eye,
Dewee's Midwifery,	Dewee on Children,
Dunglesson's new Remedies,	Dungleson's Practice,
Lisfranc & Mutter's Surgery,	Miller's Principles,
Miller's Practice,	Phillips on Scrofula,
Prout on the Stomach,	Taylor's Med. Jurisprudence,
Wilson on the Skin,	Wilson's Dissector,
Cyclopedia of Medicine,	Williams' respiratory organs,
Youatt on the Horse,	Slater, Farrier &c., &c.

The subscriber is agent for Lea & Blanchard, and will order any Medical, Literary or Miscellaneous works desired, and furnish them at Publisher's prices. Physicians, students and others are requested to call and examine his catalogue.

Erie, June, 10, 1848. O. SPAFFORD.

30 DOZEN Paint and Varnish Brushes, and 6 doz. Whitewash Brushes, by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

ALE.—10 bbls, best Pittsburgh—Geo. W. Smith & Co's. brand—for sale by A. KING.

LADY'S KID BUSKINS, Ties, Half, and whole Gaiters, Morocco walking shoes, slips, &c., at S. JACKSON'S.

Nov. 4, 25

TEAS.—Young Hyson, Gunpowder, and Black Teas for sale by (Nov. 4.) S. JACKSON.

SODA BISCUIT.

A FRESH supply of Spencer's (Buffalo) Soda Biscuit, Justreceived and for sale at No. 1, Perry Block by

Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all

NERVOUS DISEASES,

And of those Complaints which are caused by an impaired, weakened or unhealthy condition of the

NERVOUS SYSTEM.

This beautiful and convenient application of the mysterious powers of GALVANISM and MAGNETISM, has been pronounced by distinguished physicians, both in Europe and the United States, to be the *most valuable medicinal discovery of the age.*

Dr. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT and MAGNETIC FLUID,

is used with the most perfect and certain success in all cases of

GENERAL DEBILITY,

Strengthening the weakened body, giving tone to the various organs, and invigorating the entire system. Also in

FITS, CRAMP, PARALYSIS AND PALSY,

Dyspepsia or Indigestion,

RHEUMATISM, Acute and Chronic, GOUT, EPILEPSY, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, NERVOUS TREMORS, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, APOPLEXY, NEURALGIA, PAINS in the SIDE and CHEST,

Liver Complaint,

SPINAL COMPLAINT, and CURVATURE of the SPINE, HIP COMPLAINT, DISEASES of the KIDNEYS, DEFICIENCY OF NERVOUS AND PHYSICAL ENERGY,

and all

Nervous Diseases,

which complaints arise from one simple cause, namely,

A Derangement of the Nervous System.

☞ In NERVOUS COMPLAINTS, Drugs and Medicines *increase the disease*, for they weaken the vital energies of the already prostrated system; while under the strengthening, life-giving, vitalizing influence of Galvanism, as applied by this beautiful and wonderful discovery, the exhausted patient and weakened sufferer is restored to former health, strength, elasticity and vigor

The great peculiarity and excellence of

Dr. Christie's Galvanic Curatives,

consists, in the fact that they arrest and cure disease by *outward application*, in place of the usual mode of drugging and physicking the patient, till exhausted Nature sinks hopelessly under the infliction

They strengthen the whole system, equalize the circulation of the blood, promote the secretions, and never do the slightest injury under any circumstances. Since their introduction in the United States, only three years since, more than

60,000 Persons

including all ages, classes and conditions, among which were a large number of ladies, who are peculiarly subject to Nervous Complaints, have been

ENTIRELY AND PERMANENTLY CURED,

when all hope of relief had been given up, and every thing else been tried in vain!

To illustrate the use of the GALVANIC BELT, suppose the case of a person afflicted with that bane of civilization, DYSPEPSIA, or any other Chronic or Nervous Disorder. In ordinary cases, stimulants are taken, which, by their action on the nerves and muscles of the stomach, afford *temporary* relief, but which leave the patient in a lower state, and with injured faculties; after the action thus excited has ceased. Now compare this with the effect resulting from the application of the GALVANIC BELT. Take a Dyspeptic sufferer, even in the worse symptoms of an attack, and simply tie the Belt around the body, using the Magnetic Fluid as directed. In a short period the insensible perspiration will act on the positive element of the Belt, thereby causing a Galvanic circulation which will pass on to the negative, and thence back again to the positive, thus keeping up a continuous Galvanic circulation throughout the system. Thus the most severe cases of DYSPEPSIA are PERMANENTLY CURED. A FEW DAYS IS OFTEN AMPLY SUFFICIENT TO ERADICATE THE DISEASE OF YEARS.

Certificates and Testimonials

From the most Respectable Sources,

Could be given, sufficient to fill every column in this paper We make a few selections

RHEUMATISM AND DYSPEPSIA.

Seven Cases Cured!!!

In one Village.

CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT will cure in any case, no matter how severe or chronic. Skeptics are referred to the following.

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

No. 1.

The following letter is from Mr. Alonzo D. Felter, of Kingston, N. Y, a gentleman of high respectability and influence.

Kingston, Ulster Co.; N. Y., Jan. 21, 1848

To Dr. A. H. Christie —

About the first of November last I called at your office and purchased one of your Galvanic Belts, and I am happy to say that it has made a new man of me. For years I have been troubled with Rheumatism, very severe, and a *general weakness of the whole system*, and very nervous, with pain in the head, so severe that I would have to take to my bed three or four times a day. My friends are astonished at the perfect and wonderful cure wrought on me. I never was better in my life than *now*, and I know that this is altogether owing to your GALVANIC BELT, for I had had the best physicians, and had tried every thing previous to using it, without effect.

Very respectfully, ALONZO D. FELTER.

☞ In consequence of the benefits experienced by himself, Mr Felter procured a number of the GALVANIC BELTS, and having disposed of them among his friends, thus writes:

No. 2.

Kingston, May 6, 1848.

My Dear Doctor,

You ask me to give you an account of the success of your GALVANIC BELTS in this region. I can truly say that they continue to do wonders, besides to wear them, and *I do not know of a solitary case of failure in any one.* I sold a Belt and the Magnetic Fluid to a lady here some weeks since. She had a complication of nervous disorders, and was very low. Dr. Nelson attended her, but did her no good; and the Doctor blew out considerably when she got the belt, and rebuked it; *but the lady used the Belt and was cured.* Now this Doctor said the Dyspepsia for a great while, and could not cure himself, but gets this lady's Belt, wishes it kept a secret, puts it on himself, and it did him so much good, that yesterday he called on me and got one for his wife.

No 3.

Miss Vandemark, of this town, lay all winter with the Rheumatism. She got to be genteelly helpless. Every one who saw her said she could not live. I sent her one of the GALVANIC BELTS—put it on—closed the Fluid neatly, and in eight days she went out visiting, and is to be married next week! The Doctor who attended Miss V, hooted at the Belt, but now says there is certainly a remarkable curative power in your Belts.

No 4

Mr. John Eman, merchant of this place, was reduced to a mere skeleton by Dyspepsia and general chronic disease; he got a Belt and the Fluid, and *is now as healthy a man as we have got in Kingston.* He has spent large sums of money in various nostrums previously, but they all proved useless.

No. 5.

An old gentleman by the name of Newkirk, *had the Dyspepsia for thirty years.* He tells me that he could not eat any thing without its rising on his stomach; he was very much emaciated and looked miserable; but he purchased a Belt from me, and after wearing it 3 or 4 weeks, he drove up to the door and said he had come to thank me for selling him Christie's Belt, as it had made a well man of him. He says that he now eats and digests perfectly, and that he is as hearty as any of his neighbors. He is about 60 years of age.

No. 6

Mr. Wood, of Marbletown, was drawn up with Croup and Rheumatism, so that he could not move. His brother got a Belt for him, and in one week he was so well that he was about attending to his business. He says *it is the greatest thing on earth.*

No 7.

The wife of Mr. Joseph King, of Kingston, has been complaining of in-a-side and general weakness for several years, and also troubled with indigestion. She got the Belt and Fluid, and Mr. King told me this day, that his wife was like another woman, & had done her so much good. I could give you a great many more cases, equally successful, but I suppose these will be sufficient. I may say that I never was engaged in any business that has been so fortunate and satisfactory to all concerned.

Very truly yours, ALONZO D. FELTER.

To A. H. Christie, M. D., New-York.

☞ Many hundred Certificates from all parts of the country of equally extraordinary character could be given.

☞ No trouble or inconvenience attends the use of *DR. CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC ARTICLES*, and they may be worn by the most feeble and delicate with perfect ease and safety. In many cases the sensation attending their use is *highly pleasant and agreeable.* They can be sent to any part of the country.

Prices:

The Galvanic Belt,	Three Dollars.
The Galvanic Necklace,	Two Dollars.
The Galvanic Bracelets,	One Dollar Each.
The Magnetic Fluid,	One Dollar.

☞ The articles are accompanied by full and plain directions. Pamphlets with full particulars may be had of the authorized Agent.

PARTICULAR CAUTION.

☞ *Beware of Counterfeits and Worthless Imitations*

D. C. MOREHEAD, M. D.,

GENERAL AGENT FOR THE UNITED STATES,

182 Broadway, New York,

For sale in Erie, only by the authorized agents

CARTER & BROTHER, No. 6, Reed House.

Erie, Dec. 16, 1848. 1y31

DISSOLUTION.

Notice to the Patrons of the Erie Observer.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Durlin & Sloan, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The books and accounts of the late firm are in the hands of A. P. Durlin, for collection, and those in arrears are notified that payment must be made during the coming winter to save costs. Those having demands against the firm will present them at the office, where he will remain for the purpose of settlement. A. P. DURLIN.

Erie, Nov. 11, 1848. B. F. SLOAN.

COOPER'S GELATIVE, for Jellies, Blanc Mange, &c. &c., a beautiful article, for sale by BURTON & PERKINS.

Nov. 28, 1848. 29

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE

KIRKBRIDE'S TATTERSALL'S HEAVE POWDERS.

IT HAS CURED, in the last year—
1500 Cases of Heaves.
2000 " " Chronic Cough,
200 " " Broken Wind,
5000 " " Horses out of Condition, and other diseases.

This remedy is put up in large packages, weighing over one pound, sufficient to administer to a horse for about 10 days, and to cure an ordinary case—thus it will be seen that it is the cheapest Heave medicine that can be given, as only one dollar's worth is requisite in most Cases to cure. We know of many who have improved the value of a heavy horse fifty and some one hundred dollars, by one dollars worth of the Tattersall Heave Powders.—Only be sure to get the genuine article, and your money will be amply repaid to you.

More than 500 certificates verbal and written, have been received, attesting to the virtue of this inestimable remedy, but we have only space to subjoin the following:

Read the following:—"This is to certify, that I cured a horse of mine of the Heaves, by one package of Tattersall's Heave Powders. The horse has made no sign of the Heaves since the Powder was given, and I believe the cure to be permanent. As a medicine for horses, I believe it is all it is recommended for.

O. S. HALL, Partner.

Town of Scriba, Oswego county, March 21, 1848.

Kirkland, Oneida County, N. Y.

Messrs, Gough & Ketchum—Gents.—Having a young horse that had, much to his injury, contracted the Heaves, I purchased for it an article called "Heave Cure" but which I think should be called "heave maker," as it made the horse a great deal worse than before. I was afterwards induced to give it the "Tattersall Heave Powders," and the effect was an immediate restoration to soundness. I have since been offered *fifty dollars* more for the horse than I offered it for before it took your medicine. Yours,

J. BURLINGAME.

"Caution."—Imitations and worthless compounds have followed us wherever we have introduced our remedy, and we understand that several new ones are being put up for circulation.—Beware of those, and take no remedy but "the Tattersall."

None genuine without the signature of A. H. Gough & Co.—Price one dollar per Package, six for five dollars. Prepared and and sold wholesale and retail by GOUGH & KETCHUM, 149 Fulton Street, N. Y. Carter & Brother, Agents, Erie, Pa.

Nov. 25, 1848. 6m28

North East Woolen Factory.

7000 YARDS of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Flannels, are now ready to be exchanged for wool at the following rates: For plain full cloth, one yard for 2¼ lbs. of wool; Cassimeres 2¼ lbs., to the yard. We will also manufacture during the season, Black, Fancy, Sheet-blanketing at 32 cts. per yard, Cassimeres of the same colors at 50 cts. and white flannel at 18 and 22 cts. per yard.

North East, June 10, 1848. STEVENS & JOWETT.

ERIE MARBLE FACTORY.

THE subscriber would inform his old customers and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the Marble business at the old stand on Ninth Street, between State and Peach, nearly opposite the Academy, where he will keep on hand at all times, a large stock, consisting of the different varieties of white and variegated marble, suitable for grave-stones, (set in rockers or without.) Tomb-tables, monuments, &c. Those wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and prices. As I am not to be under-sold, I pledge my-self to furnish any thing in my line, from 15 to 25 per cent less than it can be had of the traveling agents for Eastern Factories.

Erie, July 8, 1848. 1y9 J. R. COCHRAN.

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers are just receiving a very full stock of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS consisting of almost every variety of *Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware* and *Crockery*, all of which have been purchased at unusual low rates, and will be sold as low as at any other House in Erie. They invite their old customers, Ladies and Gentlemen, and the Public generally, to call and examine their assortment before purchasing elsewhere J. HUGHES & Co.

1 rie, June 10, 1848.

NEW Temperance Tale, Mary Grover or the Trusty Wife, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

SELF Control, a novel, by Mary Burton, at June 28 SPAFFORD'S.

BARNES' Notes on James, Peter, John and Jude, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

Wanted Immediately!

THE Balance on all notes and accounts due the subscriber, and the late firm of Englehart & Mayer. Persons interested will oblige by calling and adjusting the same before the first of June next. May 12. codtf MATHIAS MAYER.

Steam Engines and Boilers.

WE are now prepared to make to order High Pressure Engines suitable for Mills or other Machinery, and tubular Boilers of the most approved kinds, on short notice and at the very lowest rates. LESTER, SENNETT & CHESTER.

May 1, 1848. 51

BULWER'S new novel, Harold, the last of the Saxon Kings, at June 28. SPAFFORD'S.

FRINGES AND GIMPS.—We are now receiving a large assortment of Silk, Worsted, and Linen Fringes for the trimming of all kinds, and all the new styles of Dress Trimmings at MITCALF'S.

GROCERIES.—We are now receiving a fresh supply of Groceries, which we offer at great bargains; consisting of Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, &c., &c., upon which we pledge ourselves not to be undersold. Please call and satisfy yourselves at

No. 1, Reed House.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Please call and examine our large stock of Gentlemen' Fine and Heavy Boots and Shoes, also a great variety of Ladies' and Misses' Gaiters, Walking Shoes, and Slips, and all kinds of children's shoes, and Ladies', Gents, and children over-shoes, at No. 1, REED HOUSE.

SALERATUS.—Saleratus by the box or cask, always on hand and for sale cheaper than at any other place in town. Enquire at the Tea shop of JOSEPH KELSEY,

Erie, Aug. 19, 1848. corner French and Fifth sts.

CANAL LAMPS.—Three Glass, suitable for Lamps and Lanterns, by May 12. CARTER & BROTHER.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A very handsome lot of new Carpetting and Oil Cloths arriving at the Old Jew store of reach street

Erie Sept. 29 1848. MOSES KOCH.

BENCH, Moulding and Match Planes, and a general assortment Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

Oct. 21. G. SELDEN & SON.

GINGHAMS.—English, French, Scotch and American Ginghams, cheap at TIBBALS & DEWEYS'

Oct 6.

New and Popular Publications, from Press of HARPER & BROTHERS.

JUST received at the Bookstore of O. D. Spafford, the following new and popular works, from the press of Harper & Brothers, viz:

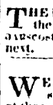
Lootenings in Europe—by Jno. W. Corson, M. D.
William the Cottager—by author of Helen Herbert.
Angela—by the author of Amelia Wyndham, &c.

The above desirable reading will be dispersed of on the most reasonable terms. Call soon

N. B.—O. D. S. has make arrangements with the Harpers, by which he will be in receipt of their new works immediately after publication. June 14, 1848.

CLOTHS! CLOTHS!—French, English and American Broad Cloths and Cassimeres of every color, shade and quality.—VESTINGS, VESTINGS, Figured and striped Cassimere and heavy black satin Vestings, fancy silk, Vestings, black and fancy silk and serge Cravats, silk Shirts, Merino do., and Drawers, Gloves, Suspenders, &c., CAPS Cloth and Plush Caps, cheapnt the Old Jew store, Commercial Exchange, French street.

Ready Made Clothing at the Clothing Store, Commecial Exchange.



THE subscriber has now on hand at his NEW CLOTHING STORE, a very extensive assortment of first-rate CLOTHING, made up in the latest style and in the best manner, which he is determined to sell for CASH

25 per cent. Lower

than any other establishment in this place. His stock of Clothing comprises every grade, from superior to common, and no one who patronizes the establishment shall be disappointed in regard to quality, cut or price. Notice the following:

Superfine and Fine French Black Dress Coats;
English Tweed and Mohair Sack Coats;
Black Summer Cloth Coats of every Cut;
Black and Fancy Cassimere Pants;
Satin, Silk, Merino and Cassimere Vests;
Linin and Cotton Clothing of every kind;

☞ For Sailors and Canallers, OIL-CLOTH CLOTHING AND TARPAULINS.

Also, Flow and common Shirts, Silk shirts and drawers, Merino do. Cravats, Collars, Stocks, Bosoms, stocks, suspenders, &c. &c.

He has experienced and fashionable Cutters employed and will cut and trim in the best manner and make all kinds of clothing to order, which will be warranted to give satisfaction.

The public are invited to call and inspect the clothing in the new and cheap establishment in the Commercial Exchange, French st. opposite the Banner Hotel. MOSES KOCH.

May 10, 1848. 1

999 LBS. Camwood, 700 lbs. Fustick, and 300 lbs. Nickwood by Nov. 10, CARTER & BROTHER.

New Goods.

NEW, FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—The subscriber is now receiving his Fall and Winter Stock of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Iron, Nails, &c, which will make his stock full and complete, and will make his stock very cheap. Call and see. The prices will suit you, no doubt, as I will not be undersold for ready pay, by any one in Erie.

Oct. 22. SMITH JACKSON.

Bonnet Goods.

REC'D by Express, a good selection of assorted uncut Velvets, assorted Satins, all colors: rept. and uncut Bonnet Silks, assorted Ribbons, &c., all of which will be sold very cheap to Milliners, or to the retail trade, at WRIGHT'S CORNER.

Dec 2 29

GOLD PENS—Of the different makes, including Bagley's best Pen, for sale at reduced prices, by Erie, Jan. 13, 1849. G. LOOMIS & CO.

600 LBS. FRENCH & YELLOW OCHRE. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

600 LBS. VENITIAN Red, English. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

999 LBS WHITING By Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

199 LBS. FRENCH & Chrome Greene. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

249 GALLONS Furniture, Coach, Chair and Japan Varnish, by Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

6000 LBS. WHITE LEAD, Dry and in Oil for sale (Nov. 6.) CARTER & BROTHER.

New and Fresh Groceries.

THE Subscriber has just received a fresh supply of wet and dry family Groceries; also, wines and liquors, dye stuffs, nails and glass, which he will sell wholesale or retail, cheaper than ever, for cash or country produce. Call and see.

W. F. BINDERNECHT'S.

100 KEGS PURE WHITE LEAD from Brooklyn, Buffalo and Pittsburgh. Nov. 6. CARTER & BROTHER.

COCHINEAL, Cud Bear, Solution of Tin, Cream Tartar, and Indigo, by Nov. 10. CARTER & BROTHER.

SHAWLS.

BROCHA, Turkien, Cashimere, Muslin de Laine and Blanket Shawls, a good assortment at GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

Oct 10. 72

TEAS! TEAS!! TEAS!!!

NEW YORK CANTON TEA COMPANY'S AGENCY,

No. 1, Perry Block, State St., Erie, Pa.

真眼熙
正珠生

T. W. MOORE,

WOULD respectfully invite the attention of the Tea-drinking inhabitants of this city and vicinity to the *Canton Tea Company's Superior Teas*—subject in all cases to be returned if not approved of. Among which may be found:

GREENS.

Good YOUNG HYSON,	$0 50	per lb.
Fine do	63	"
No. 2 Fragrant do	75	"
No 3 very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Good HYSON SKIN,	50	"
Good IMPERIAL,	75	"
Very Fine do	1 00	"
Extra Fine do	1 25	"
Good GUNPOWDER,	75	"
Fine do	1 25	"

BLACKS.

No 1 SOUCHONG,	$0 50	per lb.
No 2 do	63	"
Finest do	75	"
Fragrant POWCHONG,	various prices.	
CONGO,	various prices.	
Fine OOLONG,	50	"
Very Fine do	75	"
Extra Fine do	1 00	"
NINGYONG,	various prices.	
HOWQUA, or finest Black Tea imported,	1 00	"

☞ TAKE NOTICE!—The Canton Tea Company are the exclusive venders of the superior Black Tea called "HOWQUA'S MIXTURE."

Every package, (in addition to its containing full weight independent of the wrapper,) bears the stamp of neatness and elegance, and the Teas therein are so thoroughly secured from light and air, that their quality and power will remain unimpaired in any climate. For sale at No 1, Perry Block,

WINES & LIQUORS,

JUST received at No. 1, Perry Block by June 30, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

Harborcreek Woollen Factory.

THE proprietors of this establishment, having made considerable addition to their machinery which is all new and of the best kind, and having experienced workmen in all the different branches of their business, are ready to exchange cloth for wool, or manufacture for pay, by the yard, on reasonable terms. They have on hand a large quantity of different kinds of cloth, flannels, blankets, shawls, cassimeres, and tweeds, as well as light summer-wear of different bodies and qualites, to exchange for wool. We give one yard of cloth for 2¼ pounds of wool, as goodas the wool will make.

Carding and Cloth-Dressing done as usual.

All kinds of produce taken for pay, and a liberal discount Cash.

P S—We are preparing to make Broadcloth.

RHODES, CASS & Co.
Formerly, Thornton & Co

Harborcreek, May 16'48

LOOKING GLASSES.—Just opening, a splendid lot of Gilt and Mahogany Frames of various sizes and prices, all warranted to improve the looks, by G. LOOMIS & Co.,

Erie, July 14, 1848. State street.

SPECTACLES of Gold, Silver, and German Silver Frames, an extensive assortment of concave and convex. Also, the celebrated Perisfocal Spectacle, superior to any in use.

G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848, State street.

GOLD AND SILVER ARTICLES.—An extensive variety of Breast-Pins, Bracelets, Rings, Lockets, Chains, Pencils &c., of the latest styles. Also, Mamomoth and other Gold Pens of the different makers, Silver Pencils, Brooches, and Head Ornaments. In short, the public will find more things than the Printers tell for, as it's not intended to over-rate the stock; still we would add that Microscopes, for magnifying *small* objects, can be found as usual at G. LOOMIS & Co.'s.

July 14, 1848. State st., nearly opposite Eagle Hotel

A Book for the Times.

KINGS and Queens, or life in the Palace, consisting of Historical sketches of Louis Phillip, Nicholas, Leopold, Isabella II, Victoria, &c. June 28. SPAFFORD'S

TIME IN GREAT VARIETY.—Clocks of different kinds, including Kirk's Marine Clock, a late invention. Also, Gold and Silver Watches, a fine assortment to select a good time-keeper from, for sale very low, at G. LOOMIS & Co's.

July 14, 1848. State street.

SILVER WARE, Table, Dessert, Tea, Salt and Mustard Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Forks, Butter and Fruit Knives always on hand or manufactured to order. Silver warranted equal to coin, and no charge for engraving. G. LOOMIS & Co.,

July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

RAKES.—25 doz. Rakes for sale at the manufacturer's prices, by C. B. WRIGHT.

MORE LIGHT.—New style Solar Lamps, Camphene and Lard Suspending and Side Lamps, Girandole, Plated, Branch, and other Candlesticks, at G. LOOMIS & Co's,

Erie, July 14, 1848. nearly opposite the Eagle.

WHITE FISH AND TROUT.

59 BBLS. White Fish and Mackerel Trout, just received by the Steamer Louisiana. For sale at No 1, Perry Block, by Erie, May 12, 1848. T. W. MOORE.

KID and Seal Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Gaiters and Slippers at the old Jew Store, French street. M. KOCH.

April 13, 1848. 1

Lumber Wanted

I WILL pay CASH for 500,000 feet of Hemlock Lumber, delivered at my dock in Erie. Bills will be given for the lumd wanted Also for any quantity of Popular, Cucumber, White Oak, White Ash, Cherry, Chestnut and common Pine Lumber.

Erie, April 22, 1848. WM. TRUESDALL.

New Concern.

THE subscriber, having purchased the entire stock of Merchandize lately owned by W. C. & R. P. Hulbert, respectfully solicits the patronage of his friends and the public generally, and hopes that good goods, fair prices and endeavors to please, will meet with a share of custom. Lard Oil of the first quality, in the barrel, at a reduced price. RICH'D. O. HULBERT.

Erie, July 29, 1848. 1f

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

JUST received and this day opening at No. 2 American Block a general assortment of Dry Goods suited to the season, together with Groceries, Crockery and Hardware which will be sold unusually low for cash or ready pay. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

CONSISTING of French and Scotch Ginghams Balzorines, Printed Lawns and Jenny Lynde Muslin. Also a great variety of Worsted and Lauen Net and Ombre Berege Shawls, just received at No 2 American Block State St. M. MAYER.

Erie, June 7th, 1848.

SPRING FASHIONS FOR 1848.

R. S. HUNTER, Practical Hatter, will introduce the Spring Fashion for Hats this day, and would most respectfully solicit his friends and customers to call and examine this very gentlemanly appendage.

Erie, March 15, 1848.

TAILORING.

THE undersigned takes this method of informing the citizens of Erie and vicinity, that he still continues the business of TAILORING at his old stand, where he will be happy to save them from the horrors of shop-shop clothing, by making a fair and handsome garment at a very reasonable price. He returns his thanks to the public generally for its kind and liberal patronage heretofore, and trusts, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive the same for the future; as he feels confident that from long experience in some of the principal shops of London and New York, he can execute any work entrusted to him in the most workmanlike, fashionable and satisfactory manner.

Oct. 20, 1848. JOHN GOALDING.

N. B. CUTTING done on the shortest notice and with particular care. Shop, situate south of the Diamond, and a few doors east of the Erie Bank.

Ladies Dress and Cloak Goods,

CONSISTING of Cashmere, Mou de Lunes, black, striped, plaid and shaded Alpaccas, French Merino, silk plaid Madonas, Mohair lustre, &c., &c. just opened at

Erie, Oct 10, 1848. GEO. SELDEN & SON'S.

SHAWLS.—Any quantity of Cashmere, Plaid and Basket Shawls, for sale by S. JACKSON.

ALPACA of every style and price, Pl